

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925

NUMBER 25

## To all cotton mill superintendents

## About Yarnmaker spinning belt

Suppose you know that it is no easy matter to write an advertisement about a new product and have every one that reads the advertisement **believe** what you say.

No matter how good your product is or how much better it may be yet most good buyers like yourselves are in the habit of saying to themselves—"Oh, yes, that's just advertising," and then taking two or more grains of salt with what they read.

Yet if your **own** company should develop a new fabric that actually was **much the best in its class** no one would know that you had this better fabric **unless you told them about it**. And if you wanted to tell an entire industry at one and the same time you would **have** to use advertising to do the job for you, just as we are. For there is no other way of distributing news as quickly as with advertising.

But **before** you advertised your new product and told how much better it was than other fabrics you would **have to be very sure** that the product actually was better. **For you can't bluff in advertising a product whose quality can be measured by service or wear**. If you try it your advertising will be a **boomerang** and ruin your sales for that product. A poor product cannot stand the white light of publicity.

**BUT** if your new fabric **will** make good your strong, advertised claims then you can go to advertising and go to it strong for one sale will bring on another.

Now Yarnmaker is all that we claim for it. It **has** lasted longer and given more production wherever it has been used and many thousand feet are now in use. So we ask you to believe what we say about it and we ask you to try it.

We don't expect you to immediately equip all your spinning frame drives with Yarnmaker. But we **do** want you to **try** a roll and keep track of what it does for you.

For we know that if we sell you one roll we will sell you more rolls. We say "we know" this—for in all American industry there is no one class of men who are more open minded about giving a fair trial to any plant equipment that claims to be "something better" than are you cotton mill superintendents.



Chicago Belting Company--Main office and  
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## To you whom it concerns

We take this opportunity to thank our friends whose loyal support has enabled us in fourteen years to build up a business of which we feel justly proud. If the mill men of the South will patronize a home-made article, the only one of its kind manufactured in the South, we can do a great deal more towards the building up of kindred industries in the South. We do not want any charity or favors. All we want is a trial.

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FIG. 20  
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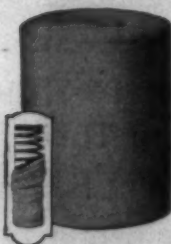
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What would you do if your local merchant tried to sell you wrapping twine in a skein?



*The Franklin Package*  
The spring tube is fully protected by patents.

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How much more important it is to the textile industry to always handle *yarn* in the wound form,—yarn which is weaker than twine. In the old days this was not possible when yarn had to be dyed. It was necessary to transform the yarn to skeins or chain warps and it was changed back to the wound form after dyeing.

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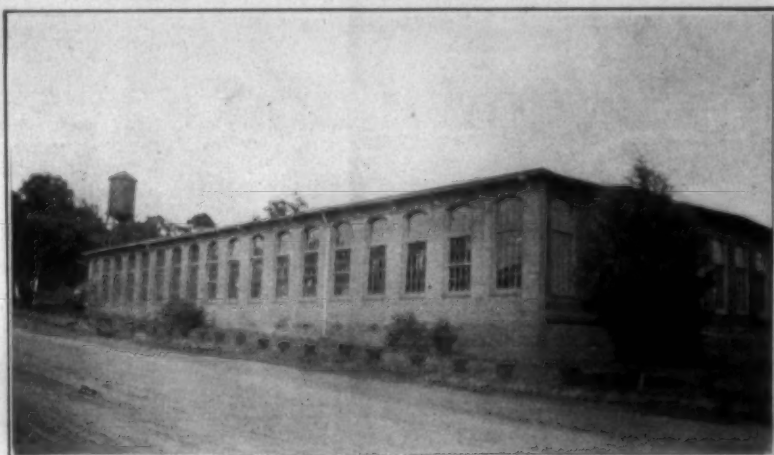
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# HOUGHTON

## ABOUT DOPE AND DOPERS

by Dr. Chas. E. Carpenter

Near Editor

*Note:--the title of the author-"Dr."-stands for "Debtor," not "Doctor."*

**T**HE other day a chap called on me whom I have known for thirty years or more. A charming fellow, but for some reason he has always been a floater. He had been in the same line of business for years, and he had some sort of dope which he desired to market, but for which he lacked the capital, somehow. Perhaps dope and capital don't mix. He mentioned the names of several very prominent concerns which he claimed were using it, so I promised to investigate. Investigation developed that every concern which he mentioned had placed a trial order, but only three intended to order again, and every one of these three was using it in an especially troublesome place, for which it was not a remedy but a temporary relief.

The number of such dopes is legion. They are peddled for belt dressing, sizing, lubrication, softening, and for almost every use in a mill where a product composed wholly or partly of an oleaginous substance is required. It is rarely that the alleged inventor knows anything about chemistry,

or the art of blending oils and greases, or the relation of oils and greases to textile fibers. The products are just dope—the idea of some chap who has taken a little of this and a little of that, and mixed them in a pot and gotten along with it better than he got along with anything else—mostly because of his ignorance of the existence of any thing else.

If you never believe anything else about E. F. Houghton & Co., please believe that they are not manufacturers of dope; do not sell nostrums or cure-alls, and that each HOUGHTON PRODUCT is the result of the application of the sciences to meeting the demands of the practical mill men.

When you are reminded of HOUGHTON PRODUCTS, please remember that there are 50,000 users of these products scattered over the entire industrial World.

Remember this means that HOUGHTON PRODUCTS are subjected to the criticism of many men, of many nationalities, in many countries, and that the men who use these products in these 50,000 mills and shops are the practical men.

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## Dyeing Rayon Yarn

THE dyeing of rayon resolves itself into two main divisions:

- (1) Dyeing in the hank or skein.
- (2) Dyeing after manufacture into either knitted (including hosiery) and woven fabric.

In the second division the dyeing of rayon must be considered in connection with the coloring of the other fibre or fibres present, such as cotton, mercerized cotton, wool, or pure silk. Also in this group we have the consideration of fabrics consisting of two types or rayon, such as viscose and "Celanese."

The methods of dyeing and choice of dyestuffs are also practically divided into two divisions according to whether the three regenerated celluloses (viscose, Chardonnet, and cuprammonium silks) are being dyed on the other hand and acetate silk "Celanese" or "Iustron" on the other. It should be stated, however, that Chardonnet silk does not behave exactly like viscose and cuprammonium with all dyestuffs. With basic coloring matters no previous mordantings is absolutely necessary, although faster results are obtained when this is carried out. With all other dyestuffs the three silks behave similarly, with the qualification that, if manufactured into the same piece, equal depth of shades is not likely to be obtained.

In the excellent description by Mr. C. M. Whittaker (in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" of March 5, 1925) mention is made only of viscose yarn dyeing, but remarks, methods of dyeing, machinery employed, choice of dyestuffs there elaborated can be also associated in a great degree with Chardonnet and cuprammonium silks, and the following notes in so far as yarn dyeing is concerned are taken from that article. It should be stated, however, that the great bulk of silk dyed is of the viscose type.

As all three varieties consist of regenerated cellulose, the dyestuffs employed are those used for cotton. But the actual manipulation of the yarn requires considerably more care, on account of, firstly, the greater attraction of these silks for dyestuffs and, secondly, their relative weakness in the wet state.

These two factors in the actual dyeing operation operate against one another, in that for the first a quick handling of the yarn is

necessary to ensure level dyeing and for the second very careful treatment is desirable. Another most important consideration is that if the dyeing operation is prolonged or the yarn roughly treated great difficulties are experienced in the subsequent winding, with a big percentage of waste.

Although large quantities of yarn are still dyed on sticks (usually by the double stick principle) in the usual rectangular vessels, the use of machines is becoming more general. The type of machine suitable for cotton or woollen yarns does not give satisfaction with rayon, and the one largely used is similar to that employed for natural silk dyeing.

The machine consists of porcelain rollers which by means of crank motion, etc. are rotated and reversed each minute. The hanks are also completely rotated twice each minute. Each machine is arranged in sections of any desired number of rollers, and the sections are raised or lowered by means of hydraulic power. Monel metal is found useful for lining vessels, as it offers a smooth surface and is not injurious to some colors, which is a failing with copper vessels. Moreover, both sulphide and vat dyestuffs may be dyed in monel metal vessels.

Soft water is a great necessity for successful silk dyeing and the addition of soap where it can be used has been found of great service for both level dyeing and as a lubricant for the silk. In drying too high a temperature should be avoided, and one of about 120 deg. F. is suitable.

As before mentioned, the three silks may be dyed with any of the various classes of dyestuffs used for cotton, and give the fastnesses of these respective color matters. Requirements vary from the vat colors to the fugitive basic dyestuffs.

By far the greater portion of rayon is dyed with the direct cotton dyestuffs, either alone or after treated. This is because it is the simplest method of dyeing, but the use of faster dyestuffs (to varying agencies) is being demanded, necessitating the employment of vat and other classes, the application of which is more prolonged, and hence tending to produce inferior yarn.

It is well known that when dyeing rayon in hank varying shades from hank to hank are often obtained, and this feature is by no means confined to one variety. This unevenness is not that usually meant, such as patchiness, but a difference in shade or depth from one hank to another, or sometimes even in the same hank. The cause is inherent in the silk, and due to slight differences in chemical composition.

This defect can be controlled somewhat by a suitable choice of colors, and by a systematic research it has been found that certain direct cotton colors are far more suitable than others to give even shades, and it is only by selecting dyestuffs either alone or in combination that satisfactory results can be obtained. Even when a correct choice has been made other factors having influence on the evenness are the following:—

1. The higher the temperature of the dyebath, the more even is the result.

2. The use of a soap bath is recommended where sufficient depth can be obtained without the use of Glauber's salt.

3. Using Glauber's or common salt a greater liability to unevenness follows, and these should be cut down as far as possible.

A point of considerable practical importance is that it has been found that entering at 190 deg. F. gives more even results with direct cotton colors than dyeing at low temperatures.

Basic dyestuffs are used for rayon although they possess poor fastness to light and are liable to rub. Their employment is necessary, however, for very bright emeralds, purples, etc., which shades are very difficult, if not impossible, of attainment with other coloring matters. The usual procedure is to dye on a mordant, and although there are several ways of doing this, the one, according to Mr. Whittaker, giving the best all-round results is by the use of Katanol mordant. This is a comparatively new mordant possessing an affinity for rayon and requiring no fixation with a metallic salt. The elimination of the latter enables the viscose, etc. to finish with a better handle, hence to wind better; also a basic dyestuff on Katanol mordant afterwards

backtanned furnishes a dyeing faster to perspiration than the employment of the same color on the usual tannin mordant and then back-tanned. As the use of rayon dyed with basic colors is probably mainly for linings, this point is of material importance.

The employment of sulphur dyestuffs may be said to be limited for two reasons: (1) they all dye more or less unevenly, (2) the dyed silk is rendered harsh. They are, however, used where fastness to cross-dyeing is demanded.

It is probable that next to the vat coloring matters (where requirements demand and when the requisite shades can be obtained) the use of the azoic colors is being more widely practiced. They give faster dyeings, which are, moreover, obtained in an even manner.

The substantive dyeing naphthols, as Naphtol AS-SW and AS-BO, are recommended, and, instead of squeezing or hydro-extracting, washing the padded viscose with salt water is carried out before the developing bath. When dyeing heavy shades, necessitating larger amounts of naphthol, the silk to be blinded.

The group of vat dyestuffs finds increasing use for rayon yarn as greater demands are made for faster shades. With selected coloring matters and required fastness may be met, but it must be borne in mind that this usually goes with greatly increased cost. The employment of these colors necessitates greater skill than with the other classes, and individual members very greatly in even-dyeing properties, as with the direct cotton group, the term "even" meaning differences in shade from hank to hank.

Important points to remember in the use of these colors are that those requiring a large amount of alkali must not be mixed with those requiring only a small amount, and that it is possible to dye in a hot bath with colors recommended only for a cold one. By adopting the latter course more even shades are produced. It is unfortunate that the fastest dyestuffs are the most difficult to dye level.

The scope of this article is not sufficient to go into details with regard to the dyeing of acetate silk yarn, and the reader is referred to

the "Manchester Guardian Commercial," March 5, 1925, "Artificial Silk Supplement." It should be pointed out, however, that although this silk differs in chemical composition from the three types just described, the machinery employed for its coloring is precisely the same. Possessing a different composition, new types of dyestuffs had to be evolved, and this has been done with a large measure of success. The coloring matters used to the greatest extent at the present time are the "SRA" of the British Celanese Company "Duranol" of the B.D.C., and "Celatene" of the Scottish Dyes, Ltd. Others are the "Ionamines," and certain acid colors, which, owing to their chemical composition possess a certain affinity for acetate silk. The basic class are also used to some extent, and possess (with many colors) quite fastness to light.

It is important to remember that this silk cannot be dyed above 80 deg. C., as at higher temperatures loss of lustre and contraction are liable to occur; also it is unnecessary to add that, like all types of rayon, great care is required in the handling of the yarn so that the subsequent winding operation is facilitated.

#### Dyeing Fabrics Containing Rayon.

##### 1. All Rayon

Fabrics consisting entirely of rayon are mostly of the knitted type (circular, flat (and milanese), while the silks employed are to a great extent viscose and acetate. Both silks are also for warp and weft in woven material, generally in the finer deniers.

The knitted fabrics after a thorough scouring are dyed in winch machines with dyestuffs suitable for the silk in question. With viscose direct cotton colors of good fastness to light, washing, and perspiration, with acetate silk the "SRA," "Celatene," and "Duranol" coloring matters are used. The oval winch is an advantage as the material is more conveniently plaited down in the dye liquor.

According to G. H. Ellis deep vessels are unnecessary for "Celanese" goods, owing to the fact that these fabrics do not sink much below the surface. The same authority states that the best method is to start dyeing at 70-80 deg. C., adding the dyestuff in portions and keeping the same temperature throughout. A good preliminary scouring is of great importance, and is an asset in producing level dyeing. After dyeing it is customary to give an aqueous olive oil emulsion so that the material may work satisfactorily in making up.

With all acetate silk woven goods the jigger is the best machine to use, importance being laid on keeping the fabrics at full width throughout all operations. Ellis recommends preliminary hot bath containing soluble oil to help in the removal of size, which is a necessity for weaving warps of rayon.

##### 2. Rayon and Cotton, or mixtures of two silks.

These consist in the main of viscose and cotton, viscose and acetate silk ("Celanese"), acetate silk and cotton goods, but cuprammonium

and Chardonnet silks comes also into consideration. It will be of interest to consider first mixed cotton and viscose material, for this is being manufactured in increasing quantities, and is naturally, when piece-dyed, only for solid shades.

The colorings are obtained mostly with direct cotton or salt dyestuffs, although sulphur colors can also be utilized. Machinery operated depends largely on the type of material, the jigger, winch, and padding machines all being of service. Fabrics of a crepe nature are applicable only for the winch machine, but flat goods may be dyed either on the jigger or padding machine. The latter (and this often consisting of three rollers for two nips at one operation) is well adapted for large production. It is being used not only for light and medium shades, but when suitably after-treated dark shades can also be successfully dyed.

Fast navies and blacks are obtained with cotton blacks of the BH type, dyed diazotised and developed in jigger machines. With cotton and viscose goods a preliminary keir boiling with caustic soda under pressure followed by bleaching is usually given.

Fabrics containing viscose and acetate silk are made in increasing quantities, and although they can be dyed in solid shades, they are probably more often dyed in two-color effects.

The combination of the two silks, or acetate and cotton, lends itself admirably to the production of cross-dyed effects, and a great advantage is that these materials may be stocked in the grey. This result is attained through the employment of dyestuffs some having affinity for the viscose or cotton, and leaving the acetate silk untouched, others dyeing the acetate silk only. The colors for dyeing the acetate silk have already been mentioned those for dyeing the viscose or cotton only are many direct cotton dyestuffs, among which are the "CR" of the British Dyestuffs Corporation and the "Celresist" of Messrs. Geigy.

Some very effective combinations are also obtained by using a dyed cotton warp (fast to cross-dyeing) with alternate wefts of acetate and viscose, and then dyeing in the piece. In all cases account must be taken of the specific properties possessed by acetate silk, and that high temperatures and alkalis should be avoided. The machinery used is of the winch and jigger type, the latter being largely used for the lining trade.

##### 3. Rayon and wool, rayon and natural silk, rayon, natural silk, and wool.

The combination of rayon and wool, to many observers, produce the most satisfactory of any kind of mixture. And although this union has not up to the present time been adopted to any large extent there can be little doubt that in the future the two will be found to provide increased openings for newer fabrics. It should be mentioned, however, that viscose has been used as warp with a worsted weft for more than ten years, and the resulting ladies' dress material piece-dyed

generally in solid shades. In this type, using rayon warps, the size on the warp must first be removed before dyeing. This is easily accomplished by means of any desizing agent, and a warm soap bath completes the preliminary cleansing of the goods. Dyeing is conducted either on the jigger or winch machines, the latter being used for dark navies and blacks.

Generally, solid shades are required, but it is of the greatest importance for the viscose or other silk to be lighter in tone than the wool, as by this means the full lustre of the rayon is brought out. The dyeing of the two fibres (viscose and wool) conducted at the same time, suitable acid dyestuffs for the wool and direct cotton colors for the viscose being chosen, but it is sometimes necessary to shade the viscose in a fresh cool bath.

The use of rayon in the form of short fibres, vistra, scribbled in with wool for mixture woollen yarns and gilled in with slubbing for mixture worsted yarns is coming more into vogue, and some very striking fabrics can be made in this way. In dyeing it is perhaps more usual to dye the wool, leaving the rayon white, but another way is first to dye the rayon, before admixture with dyestuffs fast to acid cross-dyeing, and then dye the wool in the piece.

The combination of rayon with natural silk forms naturally a trade of the highest class, and comparatively speaking much smaller quantities of rayon go into material of this nature. Nevertheless the association of the artificial with the natural fibre has produced some novel fabrics, each fibre enhancing and showing up the particular properties of the other.

It is generally the rule that these fabrics are cross-dyed and come to the dyer with the natural silk undischarged. The removal of the gum is therefore necessary before dyeing, the latter operation calling for no special comment, as no difficulties are experienced in selecting suitable colors for silk and rayon fibres. To obtain the most beautiful results it (as before mentioned) usual to keep the rayon a lighter tone than the silk. The above remarks refer to viscose and natural silk; the writer is not aware that acetate and natural silks are as yet to any extent used in conjunction to give cross-dyed effects.

There are also many effective high-class fabrics constituted of natural and artificial silks together with worsted. These will be treated similarly to those of real and artificial silk, or to those of wool and rayon, the natural silk and wool taking for practical purposes the same dyestuffs.

Owing to the later arrival of acetate silk it is hardly to be expected that it has been used with wool to the same extent as viscose, and moreover, on account of its special dyeing affinities, two-colored effects on piece goods are not so easily obtainable. The coloring matters using the wool and leaving the silk white. The two fibres are generally dyed for acetate silk usually also dyed in separate baths, the acetate

silk being dyed first.

Hosiery dyeing usually constitutes a special branch, and today the dyeing in this branch is an important and growing industry. The amount of hose consisting entirely of rayon is limited, being usually made from "Celanese," and the dyeing of rayon hose really means the dyeing of two or even more fibres. It is very probable that the bulk of hose is made from viscose with mercerized or ordinary cotton. "Celfect" hosiery is made from a twisted cotton and "Celanese" yarn, but the rayon is nearly always left white, although the stockings are dyed after manufacture.

Hence the bulk of hosiery dyeing (in this country at least) means dyeing stockings consisting of rayon and either ordinary or mercerized cotton; the cheaper qualities having the leg entirely of silk with cotton tops, toes, and heels, the more expensive and non-laddering variety having the silk plated with mercerized tops, etc. In passing, it is interesting to note the mercerized cotton costs more than the rayon.

There are several machine employed for dyeing hose, notably (1) paddle, (2) rotating drum, (3) hus-song. The hose composed of viscose and cotton is naturally dyed in solid shades, and the demands for fastness are not great, dyestuffs having good fastness to washing and perspiration being required. In blacks fastness to boiling soda is sometimes asked for. The direct cotton colors meet all requirements, and, as is usual in all cases of union dyeing, colors must be chosen which dye both silk and cotton the same shades, but the cotton the deeper of the two. All cotton dyestuffs do not give the same shade on viscose and cotton. With dark browns and navy blues it is difficult (especially with ordinary cotton) to get the cotton deeper in shade than rayon.

With all makes of rayon hose a thorough preliminary scouring is essential, and for light shades a bleaching operation is also necessary. With viscose and cotton goods a hot bath of sodium carbonate is sufficient, but with acetate silk and cotton it is recommended to leave the hose in the scouring liquor overnight. To obtain penetration of all the seams it is now more customary to enter the goods at a high temperature, 75-80 deg. C., and with viscose goods to raise to the boil. The additions of alkali, Glauber's or common salt have to be carefully made, otherwise the color will tend to go either on the viscose or cotton too heavily.

With acetate silk and cotton hose both the silk and cotton colors can be added at the same time. After dyeing, an emulsion of aqueous olive oil is given to produce a soft handle, and the only finishing required is to press the stockings (while still damp) in flat steam presses or on aluminium legs electrically heated.

Hosiery consisting of natural and artificial silks together with cotton is largely made in the United States. These have first to be degummed, after which the dyeing operation is conducted with direct cotton colors and neutral dyeing acid colors.—Manchester Guardian.



# Half the Floor Space Saved

*"Every Knot,  
A Weaver's Knot"*

*These two Automatic Spoolers and  
two High Speed Warpers doing the  
work formerly done by eleven  
Spoolers and nine Warpers.*



**BARBER - COLMAN** Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers demand but half the floor space of ordinary spooling and warping equipment.

In mills already erected, this released floor space can usually be used to considerable advantage.

In new mills, a saving of thousands of feet in floor space means a considerable reduction in initial plant investment.

In several instances, Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers have been installed in but a portion of the space used by but a section of the ordinary spooler and warper equipment, the rest of the equipment prior to Barber-Colman installation being on the floor above.

In this instance, the small space required by the Barber-Colman units permitted the spooling and warping to be conducted all on one floor in but part of the space formally occupied by ordinary spooling and warping machinery.

In addition to the entire saving of floor space above, there was ample space unused adjacent to the Barber-Colman units.

In other instances, the installation of Barber-Colman units has eliminated the necessity of additions to the mill, and the investment for construction saved has provided in such instances, substantial capital toward

the initial cost of Barber-Colman installations. Besides, it has permitted greater efficiency in production.

As an example of the value of floor space saved, the space required for two 100-spindle Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and two High Speed warpers is approximately 1,700 square feet. Ordinary machinery displaced occupies 5,000 square feet. By using Barber-Colman machinery, there is a saving of 3,300 square feet of floor space, which at \$2.00 per square foot, is a saving of \$6,600.

Space is frequently valued at more than \$2.00, particularly where the space permits installing additional spinning frames, etc., thereby relieving operators of the necessity of building an addition to the mill.

A careful estimate will be submitted upon request to all mill operators desirous of examining definite figures of operating costs for Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers, saving in labor costs, increased quality production, etc., net savings that will pay for an installation in a short time.

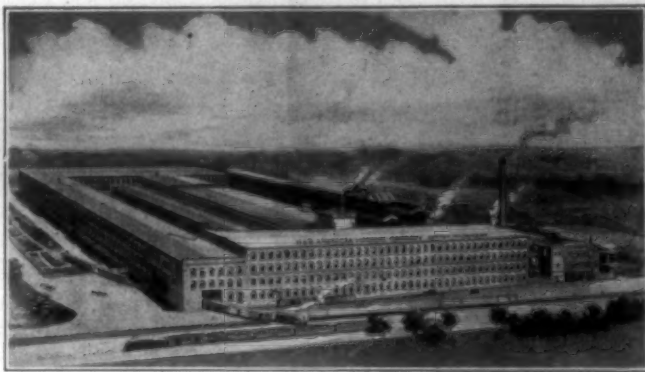


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## Cotton Statistics Reviewed

Washington, D. C.—Consumption of cotton in the United States during the 12 months ended July 31 aggregated 6,191,349 bales excluding bales in the preceding cotton year, according to preliminary figures announced by the Census Bureau.

The increased consumption indicates partial recovery from the slump of the preceding 12 months, during which heavy stocks of cloth accumulated by the overproduction of the mills in the cotton year 1922-1923 was worked off to a large extent.

Stocks of cotton in the United States on July 31 totaled 1,610,455 bales, compared with 1,555,514 bales on the same day of 1924. These stocks at the end of last month included 866,259 bales in consuming establishments, compared to 721,539 bales on the same date last year; 514,196 bales in public storage and at compresses, compared to 160,000 bales elsewhere, this last item including cotton in transit, on farms, etc., and being partially estimated.

### Comparison by Ginnings.

Ginnings during the 12 months of the recent cotton year totaled 13,776,977 bales of which 159,373 bales were of the new crop, which compares to ginnings during the preceding 12 months of 10,128,108 bales, of which only 21,795 were new crop.

Statistics announced by the Census Bureau also gave spindle activity during July as 31,760,593, an improvement over the 28,798,574 spindle reported active during July, 1924. The July spindle activity compares with 32,309,896 for June, representing a seasonal decline for the last month.

July's spindle activity included 15,575,778 in cotton growing States, compared to 15,469,864 in the same month last year; 13,518,584 in New England States, compared to 11,826,894; and 1,666,234 in all other States, compared to 1,501,996.

The supply of cotton in the United States for the 12 months ended July 31 is given by the bureau as 15,633,674 bales, and the aggregate distribution as 15,824,304 bales the 188,630 bales excess of distribution over supply being due principally to the inclusion in all distribution of items of the "city crop", which consists of re-abled samples and jickings from cotton damaged by fire and weather.

The supply for the last cotton year is given by the bureau as on hand August 1, 1924; 1,555,514 bales; net, imports, 308,183 bales; ginnings for 12 months, 13,776,977 bales; total 15,635,674. Distribution is given as Net exports, 7,996,500 bales; consumed, 6,191,349 bales; on hand, July 31, 1925, 1,610,455 bales; total distribution 15,834,304 bales.

Cotton consumption of 6,191,349 bales for the year included 483,898 bales during July, as compared with 347,099 bales in July, 1924. The July consumption included 327,087 bales in cotton growing States, compared to 241,157 bales in July, 1924; 129,052 bales in New England States, compared to 89,696 bales in the same month last year, and 27,759 bales in

all other States, compared to 16,246 bales in July, 1924.

### Twelve Months' Consumption.

For the 12 months' consumption in the cotton growing States was 4,218,611 bales, compared to 3,858,317 bales in the preceding cotton year; in New England States, 1,639,021 bales, compared with 1,534,777, and in all other States 333,717 bales, compared to 287,460 bales.

The July, 1925, consumption figures include 17,865 Egyptian, 6,057 other foreign; 838 American-Egyptian, and 338 Sea Island, consumed; 50,475 Egyptian, and 2,703 Sea Island in public storage; 12 months' consumption, 190,833 Egyptian, 83,557 other foreign, 19,252 American-Egyptian and 3,968 Sea Island.

Linters not included above were 62,513 bales consumed during July, in 1925, and 41,732 bales in 1924; 128,478 bales on hand in consuming establishments on July 31, 1925, and 300,632 bales in 1924, and 28,623 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1925, and 54,026 bales in 1924. Linters consumed during the 12 months ending July 31, amounted to 651,065 bales in 1925 and 536,738 bales in 1924.

Imports of foreign cotton in July were 9,927 bales, compared two 6,597 bales in July, 1924; while for the 12 months imports totaled 313,328 bales, compared with 292,288 bales in the preceding cotton year. For the 12 months, imports from Egypt were 190,313 bales compared with 164,152 in the previous 12 months; from Peru, 13,274 bales, compared to 19,928; China, 33,703, compared to 34,419; and all other countries, 3,567 bales, compared to 1,609.

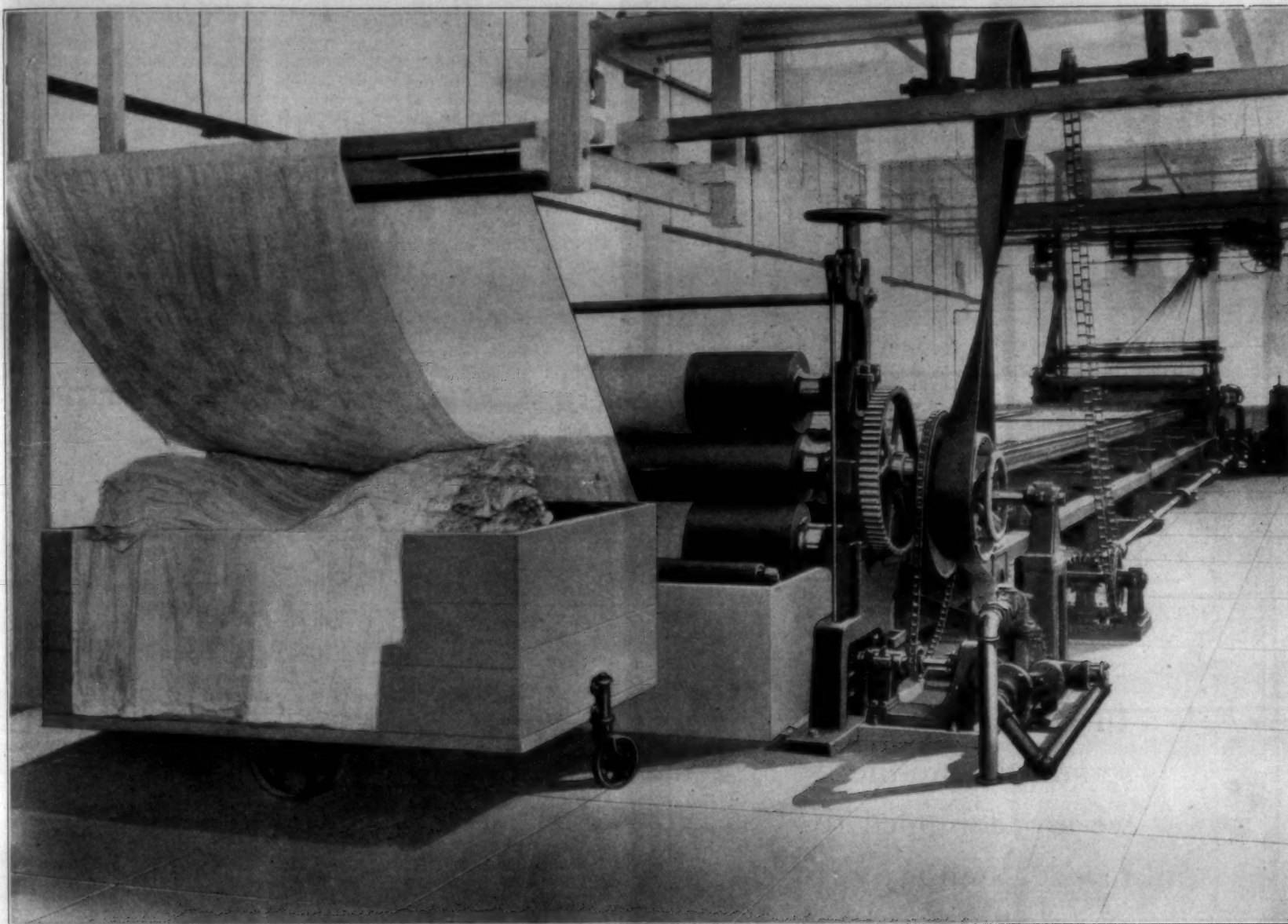
Exports of domestic cotton and linters in July were 202,468 bales, compared to 211,533 bales in the same month of 1924, and for the last cotton year were 8,195,896 bales compared to 5,772,000 in the preceding 12 months.

Exports to Great Britain for the year were 2,545,123 bales, compared to 1,713,229 in the preceding year; France, 903,688, compared to 717,833; Italy, 734,922, compared to 549,433; Germany, 1,852,735, compared to 1,264,378; other European, 1,040,168 compared to 801,259; Japan, 862,057, compared to 549,889, and all other countries, 257,203 bales, compared to 181,974.

These figures of exports include 4,040 bales of linters, exported in July, 1925, and 8,906 in July, 1924, and 190,648 bales for the 12 months ended July 31, 1925, and 116,144 bales in the 1924 cotton year.

### Saco-Lowell Reports Receiving Good Orders From European Mills.

Biddford, Me.—Agent F. E. Banfield, of the Biddeford division of Saco-Lowell Shops, leaves Saturday on a six week's trip to Italy and France, in connection with some large orders that the company is filling there. Mr. Banfield is confident that his visit will result in more orders for spinning and roving frames which are built at the local shop. Only recently, an order filling freight cars was shipped to these countries by the Saco-Lowell.



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## Testing Textile Goods

IN the interests of the Midland textile trades, and especially its largest branch, which is concerned in the production of hosiery goods, work of conspicuous value, both in the interest of manufacturers and consumers, has been performed since the establishment, in connection with Nottingham University College, of a yarn testing bureau, under the direction of J. Barr, who came to the city from Bradford, where he had held an analogous official position. Striking proof of the need which had been long experienced in relation to such a provision has been since forthcoming in the demands which have been made upon the resources of the department, and, whilst the greater proportion of these have necessarily emanated from those engaged in the production of textile goods in areas of which Nottingham is the main centre, many consignments of yarn have been forwarded from far distant centres to the city for testing purposes, the importance which the municipal authorities now attach to this new adjunct of the college's work being exemplified by the fact that in a bill, at present before Parliament, the corporation is seeking for power to establish a conditioning house, which involves the legal process of endowing it with certain statutory recognition, rendering its certificates utilizable as legal evidence in cases of dispute.

In an interesting explanation which he recently presented at Nottingham as to the purport of the work, Mr. Barr observed that the subject was one which appealed to the interest of those engaged in the textile trades would appear to be self-evident, but the fact that every individual was dependent upon the productions of the textile industry, with reference to wearing apparel, might be submitted as a reason for its general acceptance. If it were possible to produce perfect goods under manufacturing conditions upon all occasions, then the necessity for testing would disappear, but it was admitted that this standard was unobtainable, mechanical weaknesses, and human incapacity were responsible for the defects and irregularities found in textiles. It was a significant fact that, in almost every textile manufacturing centre throughout the world, testing or conditioning houses were contributing by their activities to the interests of those engaged in the trade, and by reason of the nature of their work were certainly safeguarding the interests of the ultimate consumers. Generally they were regarded as holding the balance between buyer and seller, necessitating independent, impartial and free judgment, which probably accounted for their being largely under the control of civic administrations, which appraised the service to the trade and public. The designation of conditioning houses was undoubtedly derived from the fact that the chief test, or the one responsible for their inauguration, was that of determining the moisture contents in a given lot of materials. Mr.

Barr pointed out that all textile materials that are obtained from animal and vegetable sources are hygroscopic in nature; that is, that under normal conditions they contain a certain amount of water, which varies in accordance with the temperature of the atmosphere in which they are placed. From the point of costs and value it was, therefore, essential that there should be some clearly defined allowance with regard to the amount of moisture, or water, which textile materials should contain under normal conditions. Those allowances had been fixed by trade usage and consent, and were almost universally accepted by the textile trade, being technically described as standard regains. The allowance of moisture for cotton was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent regain, for worsted yarn  $18\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and for true silk 11 per cent. Taking cotton at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the spinner or merchant was entitled to add  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of water to 100 pounds of dry materials, and reflection on this point would show that for the combination, 100 parts cotton and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  parts water, the actual percentage in 100 parts of the combination was  $108\frac{1}{2} : 100 : 8\frac{1}{2} : x$  or 7.834 per cent. Thus, it would be found that a cotton yarn, tested for percentage of moisture and found to be in correct condition, would have an actual moisture content of 7.834 per cent, not  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, which is standard regain. Testing for condition referred to the determination of the actual moisture contents in a given lot of material, in order to ascertain whether there was an excess, or shortage, present compared with the standard regain allowance.

### Method of Testing.

The method of testing was as follows: In the case of bulk, the net weight of which had been ascertained, the samples to be tested were extracted from all parts with a view to being representative thereof, a 1 pound test sample for every 400 pounds, and part net weight being considered a minimum. These test portions were placed in an oven, which must be heated either with gas, steam or electricity and dried at a temperature of from 200 deg. Fah. to 230 deg. Fah. Experience and experiments had proved that it was not practicable to set fixed times in which a sample would be absolutely dry. The quality and types of materials, and amount of moisture contained therein, affected the period occupied in drying to a considerable degree. The test could not be considered complete until the weight of the test sample had remained constant for five minutes, the sample being weighed by means of suitable equipment whilst in the oven. From the factors, weight of sample, before drying and after drying, calculations would produce the data required. He had supervised, or had made, thousands of tests, and it was an unique experience to test a sample which was exactly conditioned. This, together with the knowledge that it had been his ex-

perience to test cotton yarn which was found to contain from 17 per cent to 18 per cent of moisture instead of from 7 per cent to 8 per cent, and worsted yarn with from 22 per cent to 25 per cent of moisture present, compared with the 15 per cent to 16 per cent allowed, indicated the importance of the subject and its relationship to costs and values. Amongst further tests made on textiles were those for count, twist, strength and elasticity. Counts of yarns were usually expressed in numbers, such as 10's, 20's, 30's, 40's, etc., indicating a continuous strand, spun or otherwise produced from fibres obtained from vegetable, animal or mineral sources, and must be either a single strand or a combination of singles brought together by twisting or what was called doubling. Yarns might be tested for count in numerous ways, all having as a base the measurement of a length and weighing of such length, calculation from this data providing the results, which indicated the length of material contained in the sample under consideration over a fixed weight, which really was what counts conveyed to the informed mind. Ladies amongst his listeners might be advised, when buying sewing, embroidery, and knitting yarns, to enquire as to their counts, for this would prevent the irritating experience, which was a common one, of finding out that, although they had bought the same weight of yarn for the same purpose previously with success, on occasions they had found themselves to be short of length of yarn, which was due to variation in counts. In the remarks which he had made concerning yarn, he had employed the term twist, the degree of which was indicated by the number of spiral turns imparted to fibres, or threads, over a given length in order to obtain a required result in a yarn or fabric: as, for example, yarns used in the manufacture of lace required to be strong in order to withstand the abrasion and strain of manufacture, and consequently they were tightly twisted. Hosiery yarns were distinguished by their slack twist, full, round and even appearance, which made them suitable for manufacture into underwear and hosiery goods of all descriptions which required these characteristics.

#### Twist.

The extent of twist to be inserted was dependent upon other factors than the requirements for which the yarn was intended, such as fineness of fibre or threads, the finer the threads the greater being the twist, or number of spiral turns per inch. The length of fibre and the longer the individual fibres, the less would be the twist required in the spinning of individual counts. The test for determining the number of turns per inch present in a given length of yarn is a mechanical one. There are several types of machines that will untwist the fibres or threads, the degree of twist present in the material being recorded upon a dial or indicators attached thereto. That twist had a distinct bearing on strength and elasticity was obvious, it being evident that, with the application of twist, a combina-

tion of fibres or threads became stronger due to its influence. Strength refers, Mr. Barr pointed out, to the weight or load applied to a given length of yarn, or area of material, in order to effect breakage, a point at which the material will withstand no further tension to the load or weight applied. Elasticity, or elongation, expresses the increase in length of the material which occurs when strained to breaking point. This breaking strain, when mechanically recorded, is an indication of the following factors: Suitability of the yarn for machine tension and indication of the strength to be expected in the resultant fabric; also as to regularity of spin or build of yarn. "It was interesting to note," he observed, "that the British and Allied Governments, during the great war, insisted, with respect to all fabrics, that they should be of certain strength for a given area, even bunting, which was used for making flags and blankets, being included."

#### Blankets.

Whilst on the subject of blankets, it might not be without interest to explain the methods by which they were dealt with. Weight, length and width necessarily constituted important factors. Blankets should be free from oil or grease of any description and perfectly clean. By holding them up so that the light penetrates, the texture can be examined. The finish and cover or raising should be uniform, it being true that excessive raising will weaken the texture. Municipal and semi-public bodies rarely placed contracts for uniforms which did not involve a test for strength in the specification, strength being considered an indication of durability or wearing capacity. The machines upon which these tests are made are usually arranged to work on the dead weight principle, being constructed to test the individual fibre or hair, yarn, or fabric. Tests for condition, count, twist and strength, in connection with textiles, were what one might term the bread and butter, or routine tests, conditioning and testing houses being primarily engaged in the execution of these tests. Additional tests, such as analysis for composition, quality and structure, tests for oil contents in yarns, fastness of dye, percentage of gum in silk, silk weightings, shrinkage, waterproofing, etc., all came within the scope of textile analysis. — Textile Recorder.

#### International Fair at Salonki, Greece.

An international sample fair will be held at Salonki, Greece, from October 18 to 31, 1925. Yarns and cloth of all kinds, linen goods, clothing, umbrellas, linoleum and other textile products will be on display, according to a report from Consul Robert F. Fernald. Applications for space in the fair may be submitted until September 1, 1925. By special permission, local agents of foreign manufacturers may exhibit goods. Exhibitions of American cotton cloth and linoleum, particularly, should increase the sales of these products.



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# Methods of Identifying Rayon Yarn

The following method of identifying rayon yarns are given by the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America.

## A. Burning Test—

1. Cotton burns with a flash, with practically no odor and leaves no ash.

2. True silk with quite a perceptible odor, similar to burning hair, and leaves a black charred ash. It burns more slowly than cotton.

3. Wool burns more slowly than cotton with a disagreeable odor, also similar to burning hair, and leaves a charred, brittle ash, usually in the form of a ball.

4. All rayons burn quickly like cotton as distinguished from true silk, wool, or other animal fibers.

(a) Viscose, Nitro-Cellulose and Cuprammonium rayon all burn like cotton, i.e., with a flash, no odor, and leaving no ash.

(b) Acetate rayons burn more slowly than other rayons and leave a globule as ash, which hardens at once into a brittle substance very similar to sealing wax.

## B. Chemical Test—

While there are several methods of identifying rayons by chemical tests, their effectiveness depends largely on how carefully the various

reagents are prepared. The following is offered as a simple yet effective method of identifying the rayons made by the four basic chemical processes. Although gelatine silk is not important commercially at the present time, its test has been added for comparative purposes.

When small samples of rayon are treated with equal parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and iodine, the following reactions take place:

1. Viscose silks turns a dark blue color.

2. Acetate silk turns a yellow color.

3. Nitro-Cellulose silk turns a violet color.

4. Cuprammonium silk turns a light blue color.

5. Gelatine silks turns a yellowish-brown color.

In order to better distinguish between Viscose and Cuprammonium silks, which give a blue reaction with sulphuric acid and iodine, it is necessary to treat these silks with concentrated sulphuric acid alone, which gives the following reactions after 15 minutes:

1. Viscose silk turns a red-brown color.

2. Cuprammonium silk turns a yellowish-brown color.

## Microscopic Study.

### A. General Appearance.

If the individual filaments are viewed under a medium powered microscope, it will be seen that those made by the Viscose process show the greatest difference from the other varieties. The surface of the Viscose rayons show distinct corrugations similar to the bark of a tree. The filaments also are more in the form of a flattened ribbon than round regularly cylinders.

The Acetate silk filaments shows a smooth, round transparent fiber almost like a glass rod and is regular in diameter.

The Nitro-Cellulose silk is somewhat smooth and fairly regular and has a somewhat silvery appearance.

The Cuprammonium silk is not as transparent as either the Acetate or Nitro-Cellulose silks but is very regular in diameter.

Sample	150 d	300 d	80 d	100 d	190 d
Viscose I	24	44	—	—	—
Viscose II	24	40	—	—	—
Viscose III	20	44	—	—	—
Acetate I	16	30	—	—	—
Acetate II	26	52	—	17	34
Nitro-Cellulose	21	—	12	—	—
Cuprammonium	20	—	—	—	—

## B. Number of Filaments—

The following list shows the number of filaments found to be used in the sample deniers received as counted under the microscope. A few deniers other than the 150 and 300 denier are also listed. Several counts were made on each denier, both by counting under the microscope and also by actually separating the individual filaments.

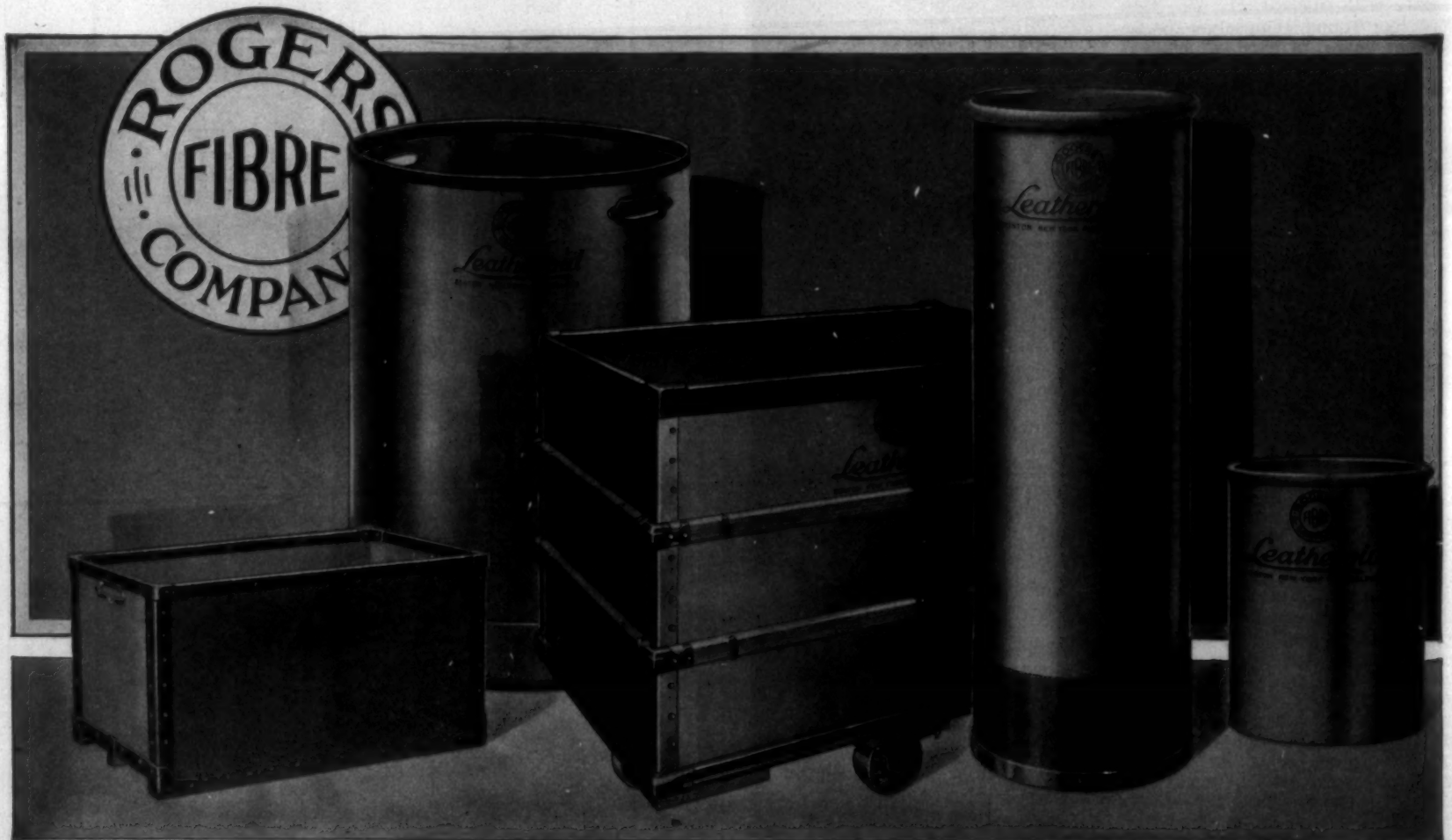
## Summary of Number of Filaments

### C. Cross-Sections of Individual Filaments—

The characteristics of the different varieties of rayon may also be noted by studying cross-sections of the individual filaments.

It will be noted that the rayons made by the Viscose process show a very irregular shaped cross-section with more or less serrated edges. The Acetate silks, while differing slightly from each other, show a more regular outline than the Viscose silks, the edges being fairly smooth. The Nitro-Cellulose silk is very similar in cross-section to Acetate Silk II, but shows smoother edges than the former. The Cuprammonium silk has a very regular cross-section with smooth edges and approaches more nearly a

(Continued on Page 31)



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# Testing Fabrics For Acid

IT is often desired to test various fabrics for the presence of acid, although in practical work such tests are usually confined to cotton and other vegetable fibres, as these are the ones most likely to be injured by traces of acid left in the goods.

There are two kinds of tests, qualitative and quantitative. The first is merely to find out if acid is present, and is sufficient for most purposes as it shows whether the goods need further neutralizing or washing.

The second sometimes figures in specifications of processed materials and is intended, by determining the actual amount of any traces of acid present, to give an indication of the probability of deterioration from this source.

Such a test also has uses about a textile mill in giving definite information about the goods in process, as in the testing of tendered places to see if the damage was due to acid.

The simplest test for acid, and one which can be applied under almost any conditions in the mill is to press a piece of blue litmus paper against or between folds of the damp goods; or to make a similar test with moistened paper if the goods are dry. Good fresh blue paper should be used, not something

that has been exposed to the light and air and become all faded out.

The great advantage of this test is that it can be made without cutting or otherwise injuring the goods in any way.

The next easiest tests are nearly as simple. One is made by spotting the fabric with a dilute solution of the colored indicator. A common reagent is methyl orange and a convenient strength is 0.02 gr. in 100 cc. of distilled water. The spots are red with traces of acid, yellow if alkali is present, and orange when neutral.

Another type of qualitative test is to soak the fabric in distilled water and then test the solution for acid that may have been extracted from the fibre, using the indicators already mentioned, blue litmus paper or methyl orange solution.

Still another indicator sometimes used is congo paper (made from the dye, congo red) which turns blue with acids.

When the amounts of acid are extremely small, these tests may fail or they may have to be carried out with very unusual care. The difficulty is that fibres absorb traces of acid, holding them very tenaciously so that they do not leave the fabric, i.e., do not dissolve off completely or affect the papers pressed against the goods in the usual way.

Nor do they always effect the spotting reagent to a sufficient extent to show a definite color change.

Even washing for several days in changes of water will not remove the last traces of acid from cotton fibre. However, it gets most of it, so if it is a non-volatile acid, like sulphuric, and the washings are carefully evaporated, the test can be made on the last few drops of the concentrated extract.

There is a test that can be performed on the fibre and is still more delicate. Two or three grams of the sample to be investigated are well moistened in a platinum dish, then the water evaporated down to about half the original weight of the sample. The sample, usually cloth is then transferred to a press with a piece of delicate litmus paper of equal size and shape. Under the press, after a short time, the water distributes itself between the paper and the cloth and carries some of the acid with it.

This test is claimed to detect a hundredth of one percent of acid on the weight of the goods. The extraction method already mentioned is sensitive to about double that amount.

In all such procedures blank tests are advisable. Results published very recently state that methyl red, a very sensitive indicator that is

coming into rather wide use, in the form of a saturated solution in water, will give a bright red color on cloth containing only 0.005 per cent of acid and a bright yellow with 0.005 per cent alkali. Litmus gives only a very slight color change with twice these amounts, while methyl orange is scarcely sensitive beyond 0.1 per cent. Therefore the methyl red test should be given special attention if one is confronted with this type of problem.

Dyed goods complicate matters, because the colors of indicator are obscured. They do not show on direct application, and extractions usually carry some of the color and vitiate the results. One expedient is to wet the goods with acid free alcohol or ether, as these solvents do not usually dissolve dyes from the fibre, but will remove the acids.

In tests where it is a case of sulphuric acid simple heating for an hour above the boiling point of water, in an oven may cause charring and tendering which is a sufficient indication.

In these various acid tests we have had in mind only the ordinary free acids such as are used in bleaching, although the tests are to a certain extent applicable to some of those less frequently encountered. If the nature of the acid

(Continued on Page 26)

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## Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

By D. A. Tompkins.

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from Last Week)

66. Electric stop motions are sometimes supplied in place of mechanical. A small dynamo is driven from the machine, or the current is obtained from same power line.

A dynamo generates no current unless its negative and positive poles are connected by a completed circuit. It is arranged that the cotton going through the drawing frame is passed between two extra or special rolls at whatever place a stop motion is desired. These rolls are insulated in their bearings one from the other. When the cotton is going through properly it acts as an insulator between the two rolls. One roll is connected by wire with the positive pole of the dynamo, and the other to the negative. In a normal working condition the electric circuit is incomplete, in consequence of the cotton holding the rolls apart. If, however, the sliver breaks, or for any reason the special rolls touch each other, the circuit is completed, the dynamo instantly generates current, and the current, in turn, makes a magnet which attracts a bar of iron so arranged as to stop the machine.

Mechanical stop motions are mostly preferred, because they may be kept in order by the most ordinary workmen, while some familiarity with electricity is required in dealing with electric appliances of all kinds. There is actually less mechanism in an electric stop motion than in a mechanical, and it would always be preferred under conditions where the character of labor employed would warrant it.

### Bottom Rolls.

67. The bottom fluted rolls are made of steel, in sections, but are jointed into one continuous roll for the whole length of frame, having one boss for each delivery, and having necks for bearings between each boss, as shown in Fig. 18. Driving pulley is on the extended end of front roll, as shown in Fig. 20.

### Top Rolls.—LEATHER COVERED.

68. Top rolls are made in short lengths, one for each delivery. They are made of cast iron, and are covered first with felt, then with leather. They rest in open bearings on the bottom rolls, and are weighted down with stirrups, one on each end. The weights are so arranged that by turning a crank they may all be raised thus releasing top rolls. This is used whenever frame is to be shut down for any length of time. If weights were to continually hang on the top rolls, while frame is not running, the flutes in bottom roll would form grooves in the leather covers and damage them. Top rolls should be cleaned and varnished about once a week. The varnish\* consists of glue and a fine gritty paint. It preserves the leather and prevents its becoming too smooth.

A traverse motion is provided for traversing the slivers from one end to the other of the boss of a drawing roll. This is to prevent grooves being worn in any particular portion of roll, and to utilize as nearly as possible the entire length of the roll.

### Shell Rolls.

69. Leather covered top rolls, as described in (68) may be either "solid," as at C, Fig. 18, or "shell," (or loose boss) as

at D. Solid rolls are cheaper, and are supplied by the makers, unless otherwise specified. Shell rolls are sometimes used for all lines of top rolls, but more generally for front line only. The advantage claimed for shell rolls is longer bearing surface, and better facility for lubrication. The shell is made of cast iron, while the centre piece, called "arbor," is of steel. The weight stirrups hold arbor down stationary, while shell revolves.

All shell rolls should be taken off about once a week and cleaned and oiled.

#### Top Rolls.—METALLIC.

70. Another style of top roll is shown at A, Fig. 18, known as "metallic top rolls." They are short lengths of steel fluted rolls made to take the place of leather covered top rolls. The object is to save the expense of covering with leather. Machines using metallic top rolls must have special fluted bottom rolls to match. The teeth mesh together, as seen at H, in Fig. 18, like gear teeth. To prevent meshing too deep, there are smooth collars at each end, matching similar collars on bottom rolls. When weights are hung on these rolls, no damage can result, no matter how long they stand, hence it is not usual to supply weight lifting devices with machines using metallic top rolls. Neither is a traverse motion necessary as when leather covered rolls are used. Fig. 18 shows leather covered rolls at B. It will be seen that bottom rolls designed for use with leather covered top rolls are not fluted so deep as those for metallic top rolls.

For fine work some mills prefer metallic top rolls for the front line, and leather covered shell rolls for the other.

There is generally less "licking" around metallic top rolls than leather rolls. This term is used to denote the improper rolling up of sliver around the roll instead of passing between.

Metallic top rolls have been widely introduced, and are much preferred by some superintendents, though some claim that the best work cannot be done by them. It is claimed by the makers that, owing to the positive grip of these rolls and their freedom from slippage, a greater production may be made than by the use of leather covered rolls. It is evident that for the same number of revolutions of front roll, more stock must pass through the metallic rolls, owing to the crimping effect. It is further around the metallic roll, in and out of the flutes, than around the smooth leather roll. Care must be taken when using metallic rolls to see that the flutes are kept clean. If they should become clogged with lint, more or less cutting of fibre would result. For the same reason the rolls must not be allowed to rust or become otherwise rough or rugged.

#### Setting.

71. Referring to Fig. 17, the stands which carry the rolls are fastened to frame in such a way that they may be moved nearer together or further apart as required. This constitutes the "setting" of the rolls. The exact distance required from centre to centre of rolls depends on the length of fibre being worked. Fig. 19 shows a set of drawing rolls, separated by a sliver much exaggerated in thickness. This is not intended as a picture of actual cotton fibres, but is made to show the relation of fibre lengths to setting of rolls. If A C are the front rolls, they are running faster than B D, a pair of the back rolls, and hence they have a tendency to pull the sliver from rolls B D. If fibre is 1 inch long, and the distance from

\*See appendix for varnish recipe.

## A Sound Cotton Contract offered by Chicago

When the Chicago Cotton Market was created its success or failure rested upon one point—the soundness of its contract.

That point has been clearly established. Proof rests in the steady growth of the market, the ever-increasing volume of business.

What is the attraction of the Chicago contract? It is based on Texas or Western cotton. This cotton is delivered at Houston or Galveston, the biggest spot basin of the world.

Resting upon cotton values at such a gigantic concentration point, Chicago quotations represent **world values** for cotton.

Large stocks always available protect buyer and seller. Warehouse capacity exceeds a million and a half bales. Handling charges are moderate.

Spinners, growers, merchants and shippers are familiarizing themselves with the advantages offered. By writing the Cotton Registrar, Chicago Board of Trade, full information may be obtained. Literature descriptive of the world grain market may also be had on request.

## CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

## INDUSTRY'S CHIEF ASSET—36 Sizes MATERIAL HANDLING MINIMIZED

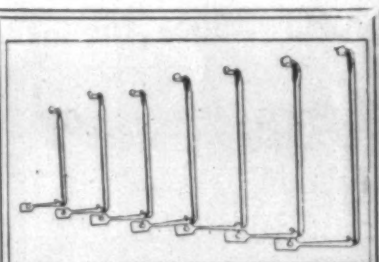
THE modern labor saving plan of storing and handling goods on platforms is spreading rapidly into all lines of business.

Many manufacturers claim a Thousand Dollar saving, the first year on a \$200 investment in platforms and Lift Truck.

Our latest 12 page Bulletin illustrates many radical advantages in use and design. Write today.



To PLIMPTON LIFT TRUCK CORPORATION,  
9 Elmcourt, Stamford, Conn.



Our Flyer Presses are not offered to textile mills until they are perfectly and carefully tested. There has never been a better Flyer Presser made than our—of the best quality Norway Iron and of perfect workmanship.

## There's a Good Reason

Why mill men—experienced in the textile industry—continue calling on the

Southern Spindle & Flyer Company whenever their machinery needs overhauling or repairing.

They know our standard of service—the efficiency and capability of our expert mechanics—the promptness—the carefulness—that gives greater production.

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery  
W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas. W. H. HUTCHINS, V.-Pres. and Secy.

## Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

The annual meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will be held at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, September 15th, according to announcement by Robert W. Philip, secretary and treasurer. This organization comprises the operating heads of the textile mills of Georgia, a large number of whom will attend; and a number of visitors from adjoining states will also be present.

Slashing and weaving will form the basis of the practical discussion at this meeting, which will be given over entirely to roundtable discussion. At the morning session, which will open at 9:30 o'clock, weaving questions will be taken up and discussed under the leadership of David W. Anderson, manager and superintendent, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga. Pertinent questions pertaining to the weaving department, with especial attention given to economy and waste reduction, will be considered.

At 12:45 o'clock a "Dutch" luncheon will be served to the delegates, at which time an interesting musical program will be presented.

The afternoon session will begin at 2 o'clock, when slashing questions will be taken up under the leadership of William W. Arnold, Jr., who is general superintendent of five of the Fuller E. Callaway mills, and also general chairman of the operating executives association.

A questionnaire embodying the major questions to be discussed has been submitted to each superintendent in Georgia, with the request that answers be sent to the secretary, to aid the committee in the preparations for the meeting.

Oscar D. Grimes, of Athens, Ga., president of the Southern Textile Association, is expected to be among those present, and other prominent operating executives from other states will attend.

Operating executives from other Southern States are cordially invited to meet with the Georgia men at this meeting, it is stated, and to participate in the discussion. Persons in businesses allied with the textile industry are also welcome.

Election of a general chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary-treasurer, and a member of the executive committee will be the only business transacted, it is announced. The remainder of the time will be given over to informal discussion.

The questionnaire upon which the discussion will be based follows:

### Weaving.

1. For what fabrics are steel harness best suited, as compared with twine harness?
2. How many automatic looms are your weavers operating on your different fabrics? With or without battery hands?
3. In weaving a regular three-harness drill or a regular four-harness twill, what causes the twill to

be wavy; the wavy effect being not across the cloth in line with the filling, but on the angle with the twill?

4. Where you have distributed your overhead cost on a machine basis, what provision do you make when part of the machines are shut down?

5. What kind of leather is best for covering binders and box plates?

6. What method do you use in issuing and checking upon loom supplies?

7. Can a fringe towel be made on a common dobby loom without putting on a fringe motion. If so, how is it done?

8. Which is the best way to weave huck on cans, dobbies, or Jacquard looms, and why?

### Slashing.

1. What is the best method of cooking size?

2. Should warps come off the slasher entirely dry or slightly moist, why?

3. Has potato or other starch any advantage over corn starch on your class of work? Why?

Why did you quit using straight tallow as a softener in your size mix?

5. What ingredient do you use for preventing mildew?

6. What is the reason for using thin boiling starch in the place of thick boiling?

D. W. Anderson,  
W. W. Arnold, Jr.

Chairman

Send answer to Robert W. Philip,  
1017 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

## United States Shipments of Cotton Goods to Noncontiguous Territories.

United States shipments of cotton cloth to its non-contiguous territories during June, 1925 (totalled 4,910,102 square yards valued at \$904,314, compared with 3,304,683 square yards worth \$579,793 for the corresponding month of the preceding year, according to the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. This increase was evident in the shipments to all three territories. The June, 1925, total was divided as follows: To Alaska—130,480 square yards, \$27,819; Hawaii—635,788, \$150,587; Porto Rico 4,143,834, \$725,905. Knit goods shipments also showed a considerable increase. Hosiery exports amounted to 42,208 dozen pairs valued at \$71,697 during June, 1925, and other knit goods to 50,473 pounds worth \$52,248, compared with 33,158 dozen pairs, \$59,392; and 27,558 pounds, \$28,607, respectively in June, 1924.

### Easley Cotton Mills No. 1

#### Easley, S. C.

37,744 spinning spindles; 1020 looms  
J. M. Cannon.....Supt.  
H. E. Kirby.....Carder  
A. E. Smith.....Spinner  
J. G. Noblett.....Weaver  
G. T. Owens.....Cloth Room  
J. O. Gillespie.....Master Mechanic

## William B. Cole Charged With Murder

William B. Cole, treasurer and manager of the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and generally regarded as one of the most successful business men and manufacturers in the State, is in jail without bond at Rockingham, charged with the murder of William Ormond, age 31, of Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Cole shot and killed young Ormond as the latter sat in his car on Main street in Rockingham, the tragedy taking place Saturday afternoon.

No statement has been made by either Mr. Cole or his attorneys as to why he took the life of young Ormond, though his friends insist that he was justified and that all will be explained in due time.

It is generally reported that young Ormond, who was 31 years old, and Miss Elizabeth Cole, who is about 26, had been going together for several years. A series of letters is said to have passed between the two men in which each is alleged to have threatened the other. At any rate, Ormond and his brother Allison came from Raleigh to Rockingham Saturday morning, on their way to Myrtle Beach, S. C., and stopped off for the day. It is not alleged that Ormond attempted to see Miss Cole; in fact, he was out at Ledbetter's pond during much of the afternoon where a number of friends were in swimming.

Returning to the city shortly before 5 o'clock, he phoned another young lady that he would be up to see her in a few minutes, and then stepped out to his Ford roadster, which was parked against the curb headed east, just 50 feet east of the Manufacturers building steps on Main street.

Mr. Cole was standing on the steps or porch of the building and saw Ormond get into the car a few feet distant, or he either came on the porch just after Ormond had gotten in the car. Without a word, and unseen by Ormond, he walked rapidly to the car, the occupant of which is said to have had his back to the approaching man, and getting abreast of Ormond, he began firing. No struggle took place, other than when Ormond seized the pistol with his right hand. One bullet ploughed through Ormond's hand with powder smoke. Mr. Cole then snatched the weapon loose and fired twice more, one bullet piercing just above the right lung and another entering his right arm and going on through into the body. Ormond fell back against the back of the car, and was dead within a few moments.

Mr. Cole quietly re-entered his office, then went home with a physician and was half an hour later arrested there and carried to the courthouse, and then to jail. No weapon of any kind was found upon Ormond.

The case is attracting widespread attention, not only because of the prominence of Mr. Cole but because of the esteem in which William Ormond was held by the people of

Rockingham. Stores and business houses closed their doors during the funeral hour and the services were attended by the largest number of people ever present at a funeral in Richmond county.

Mr. Cole has for years been one of the most highly respected men in his community. Although there has been no statement as to his reasons for killing Ormond, his friends express the highest confidence in him and insist that when the time comes, he will be able to present entirely justifiable reasons for the shooting.

The people of Rockingham have a very high regard for Miss Elizabeth Cole and on every side are heard expressions of entire confidence in her, which make more difficult any explanation of the homicide.

## Japanese Gain More India Trade at Expense of British

Washington, D. C.—Analysis of trade statistics shows increased imports of Japanese gray and colored cotton goods into India, and these gains appear to have been made at the expense of English mills. Assistant Trade Commissioner Donald Benshaw, at Bombay, advises the Department of Commerce. During June, Japan supplied 25 per cent of the total imports of gray piece goods into India, as compared with only 13 per cent June of last year, and its share of colored piece goods has increased from 8 to 15 per cent over the same period. Great Britain furnished by 74 per cent of India's gray piece goods imports during June against 87 per cent during the same month of 1924, while its share of colored piece goods has dropped from 89 to 77 per cent over the same period. In white piece goods, however, Manchester mills appear to be holding their own in the market. About 96 per cent of the total import of white piece goods into India during June originated in Great Britain, as compared with 97 per cent for June of the preceding year.

After four straight years of successful monsoons or rainy seasons and with good prospects for a fifth, the piece goods market, which constitutes one of the best economic indexes for India, remains extremely dull, and stocks in local mills are accumulating at a rapid rate.

While exports during the last four years have been unusually large, there has not been a corresponding increase in imports. The excess of exports over imports has been liquidated in gold which has melted into uneconomic channels in such a manner that the people have apparently reaped no material benefits. The cultivator has made nothing like his usual purchases of cloth but has used every anna for purchasing gold and silver to enrich the family board.

This situation is causing great anxiety and nervousness among business men and industrial houses. Mill agents are particularly concerned.

# MI CLEANSER

## THE PERFECT SCRUBBING POWDER FOR TEXTILE MILL FLOORS

MI CLEANSER is made especially for Mill Floors. Because of its non-soluble base Mi Cleanser goes further, and this with the UNUSUALLY LOW COST, makes its use most economical.



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Sample and Prices

MI CLEANSER contains no lye or other eating properties and is free from grease or fats. This renders it safe for Wood Floors and assures you of no scum or slippery surface.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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101 Augusta St.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

## An Explanation of Our Fifty Years of Dye House Experience

Some one has misinterpreted the statement made in our June Advertisement that "For More Than Fifty Years We Have Had Practical Dyehouse Experience."

To avoid any further possible misunderstandings we wish to explain:

That this business was incorporated in 1891 by John H. A. Klauder and Leonard Weldon. These men were the pioneer builders of practical dyeing machinery and the earliest knowledge we have of their applications for patents was in 1882, some 43 years ago.

But prior to 1882, both men had built dyeing machines for their own use and it was the clash of their ideas in the Patent Office that induced them to go into business together and incorporate the present concern.

Back of this were many years of experience that enabled them to reach the positions they held in the industry.

In our possession are patterns and drawings, as well as equipment used by these men, and a personnel, some of whom were directly trained by them. It is, therefore, an actual fact that back of the present business there is a vast accumulation of knowledge and experience dating back more than fifty years.

Now, as then, Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machines are the best that material and money can build.

**KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING MACHINE CO.**  
Originalators • Pioneers • Leaders  
BETHAYRES • PENNSYLVANIA

**A WONDER PRODUCT**  
**"H. F. C." WARP DRESSING**  
**THE HART PRODUCTS CORPORATION**  
**1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.**  
**CONSULTING CHEMISTS & MANUFACTURERS.**

## Practical Discussions

By

## Practical Men

### Rayon Warp.

Editor:

What is the best way to run Rayon stripes in shirting goods, etc.  
Rayon.

### Too Many Harnesses.

Editor:

Our looms have room for only 16 harnesses, but we want to put in 18 or 20. The trouble is that when we go over 16 harnesses the back harnesses are hit by the loom crank, and the front harnesses are struck by the loom lay. Can these conditions be changed?  
H. P.

### Uneven Wound Beams.

Editor:

Why are our section beams so unevenly wound? Instead of the yarn surface of the full beams being nice and level, they are wavy. What is the cause of the evil?  
Textile.

### Twist Contraction.

Editor:

I am a section man in spinning. Now, I am very interested in your quizz columns, and want to ask a question on how to find out the contraction caused by the take-up in twisting. If some reader cares to answer my question I will feel obliged to him.  
Charlie.

### Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

In answer to Second Hand, will say that if he will not allow his doffers to wind the rack right after doffing, that it will greatly improve the operation right after doffing.

It will give the spinners a good chance to catch up. Then, after the ends are all up, the rack or take-up motion can be wound.  
H. D. M.

### Reclaiming Waste.

Editor:

We have found that occasionally cotton of good staple and all right in every respect falls on the floor of the mills, while in process of manufacture, and becomes slightly tinged by oils and greases. Up to this time we have been disposing of this cotton as waste, but we are wondering if there is not some way to clean or counteract these stains, so that it may be reclaimed and used with other cotton in the manufacture of waste yarns.  
Thanking you in advance for any

information that you can give us, we are

Yours very truly,  
Stonewall Cotton Mills  
A. C. Frank, Treas.

Editor's Note:—We will appreciate suggestions for Mr. Frank or details of system now in use for the saving of such waste.

### Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

There are a few ways of overcoming this difficulty. A weight may be attached at one end of the roving traverse rod to keep the contact bar against the heart or traverse cam.

Other way is to attach a coil spring instead of a weight at one end of the rod to keep the rod home.

Still another way is to make closer fitting parts, so that there will be the least amount of play between the contact fork or points against the cam.  
M. M.

### Answer to Spin.

Editor:

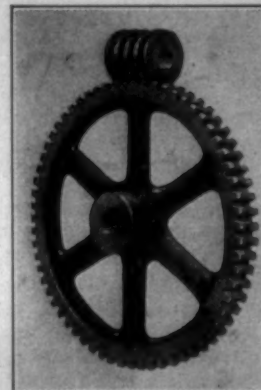
In reply to Spin as to how many rolls he should use, it has been said by some that one roll per frame per day on 30s and 40s was a good average, but most mills want to cut the roll bill as low as possible and then expect a first-class yarn, which is impossible to get with imperfect rolls. Putting old front rolls in the middle and the middle roll in the back is bad business and will be felt when the yarn reaches the weave room or knitting machines. Personally, I think Spin is not using too many rolls on the numbers he is spinning. Can not give him any information on silk and cotton on ring frames.  
Dad.

### Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

Will try to answer Spinner and explain to him some of the many ways by which he can get more yarn on the bobbins.

1. Lengthen the traverse all he can.
2. Run as heavy a traveler as he can.
3. Fill the ring all he can.
4. Use as large a ring as he can.
5. Run the traverse slowly as he can so as to have the yarn layers closely packed together on the bobbin.
6. Run at as high speed as you can so as to get plenty of whipping of the yarn which will help to pack it well on the bobbin.



### We Manufacture Gears For All Industrial Purposes

All gears cut on automatic gear generating machines.

### WE MAKE

#### Bevel Gears

3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.

#### Spur Gears

3 pitch 35 inches or smaller.

#### Worm Gears

3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.

#### Helical or Spiral Gears

3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.

#### Worms of all kinds.

#### Gears Made From

Steel, Iron, Bronze, Rawhide or Fabroid materials.

Send drawing or sample gear.

Prices on application.

## FERGUSON

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Gastonia, N. C.

West Airline Ave.

Phone 1070

### BREAKING CUSTOMS

Established customs are hard to break, yet the old custom of repainting walls, woodwork and ceilings when they are soiled and dirty has been superseded by the use of

## WYANDOTTE

### DETERGENT

One has only to think of the saving in cost alone to understand why increasing numbers of mills are saving their repainting bills by using this cleaner.

And they get the results of repainting, too, as dirty and soiled paint is not spoiled or ruined—for experience will prove to you that with Wyandotte Detergent they can be cleaned as easily and quickly as a glass window.

Order from your Supply House and save the difference.

### Indian in diamond



in every package

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.  
Wyandotte, Mich.

7. Use a special bunch builder which will make a bunch at the bottom of the warp bobbin. This will make a well rounded tapered bottom instead of a steep tapered bottom as the bobbin is built up with yarn.

8. Keep in the standard warp twist which will be best suited to the stock and the work you have in process. This will make the work run well and pack the bobbins with the yarn better.

Altogether, the above eight advantages mentioned should add 25 per cent to the running time and the same percentage to the amount of yarn on the bobbin. Expert.

#### Answer to A. B. P.

Editor:

In answer to A. B. P.'s question as to what makes thread lap around front steel rolls on spinning frames, will say there are two reasons. It might be that the rolls were not properly cleaned. New rolls should be thoroughly cleaned with dry waste, then dry saw dust used to cut all grease out of flutes, then wiped again with clean waste. This will remove all grease, though in case of lapping up here and there over the room it is because of fine burrs on the roll. This can be entirely overcome by applying putty mixed with a little Whiting pressed in the flutes. This is done by holding the mixture in the palm of the hand and forcing it in while the frame is running. Put rolls in put up ends and as the mixture dries and crumbles out the burrs are cut off and trouble ended. Dad.

#### Catalog from American Schaeffer and Budenberg Corp.

The American Schaeffer and Budenberg Corp., has just issued a new catalog, Number 1500, fully illustrating and describing Honoco air controllers for the automatic control of pressure, temperature, condensation, humidity, liquid levels, timing of processing, control of dampers and similar purposes.

This is one of the most complete catalogs ever issued on air operated controllers and is particularly valuable for the mass of important data it contains. Fourteen typical installation diagrams are reproduced in blue print form. Those who are interested should write for a copy of this valuable book.

As is well known, Honoco controllers formerly made by the Hohman-Nelson Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., are now made by the American Budenberg Corp., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### New Black for Celanese

A new product manufactured especially for use in the dyeing of blacks on materials containing celanese has been placed on the market by the Dyestuffs Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Heretofore difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a black that will leave celanese unstained and this new product known as Pontamine Fast Black CW is stated to

surpass all other direct blacks on the market in this respect.

Pontamine Fast Black CW has good fastness in general for a direct color, the Company's announcement states, but is especially satisfactory because of its good fastness to washing and perspiration for materials containing celanese, particularly those products which are to be used for clothing.

It can be aftertreated with formaldehyde to improve fastness to washing but it reddens the shade somewhat.

It is stated to be very soluble and as copper and iron have very little effect on the shade it can be used in all metal dyeing machines. While its chief use is for deep blacks, it can also be used for padding light shades of gray. It dyes best with the addition of 20 per cent Glauber's salt at a temperature of 160 degrees F. and this method is generally employed to obtain the most satisfactory results when it is desired to leave celanese unstained.

#### Coppersmith's Address Sought

Burlington, N. C.  
August 6, 1925.

Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Gentlemen:—

Can you advise us as to the present location of the Gypsy Coppersmith of Greensboro, N. C., usually represented by one M. Martinoff.

When they left this section they took one of our dry cans with them and we are anxious to get it returned if possible.

Greensboro police advise that they moved to some place in South Carolina.

If there is any expense attached to your efforts we will be very glad to re-imburse you,

Yours truly,  
Elmira Cotton Mills Co.  
J. A. Barnwell, Secy.

#### Don't Use Big Words

ONE of the editors of this publication, prowling around in an attic, found in addition to cobwebs and dust an unsigned typewritten sheet containing these words of wisdom:

"In promulgating your estoteric cogitations or in articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversation possess clarified conciseness, compacted comprehensiveness, coalescent consistency and cocatinated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations, flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asine affections. Let your extemporaneous decantations and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity and ventriloquial verbosity. Shun double entendre and purient jocosity, whether obscure or apparent. In other words, speak truthfully, naturally clearly, purely. Don't use big words."—The Engineer.

## An Improvement In Loom Reeds

Our Southern plant is now making reeds to meet the long time need of Southern cotton mills—"a reed to fit the fabric" instead of a reed with just so many dents per inch.

We also make all kinds of reeds, combs, leno reeds, etc., highest quality material and workmanship guaranteed.

## STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

"Duplex" Loom  
Harness—complete  
Frames and  
Heddles fully  
assembled

Harness Frames  
Salvage Harness  
Leno Doups  
Jacquard Heddles

**SOUTHERN PLANT**  
Greenville, S. C.

**HAMPTON SMITH**  
Southern Manager

Drop Wires  
Nickel-Plated  
Copper-Plated  
Plain Finish

Improved  
Loom Reeds  
Leno Reeds  
Leno Reeds  
Combs



**Positive  
Protection**  
—at its lowest cost per year

Here's a stronger, durable fence that positively bars the intruder—lessens theft and fire danger. Increases the value of plant property far more than the cost of the fence. Page Fabric is galvanized after weaving with approximately 5 times the weight of zinc on ordinary wire-link, insuring lasting protection. Ask for plans and estimates—no obligation. Just phone, wire or write us at the address below.

**GENERAL EQUIPMENT CO.**  
Realty Building Charlotte, N. C.

 **PAGE FENCE**

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925

DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, JR.  
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

## Will There Be Enough Cotton?

**A**FTER a discussion of the cotton situation last week, a prominent mill man said with assurance "There will be plenty of cotton."

Maybe there will be and maybe there will not be.

We have no firm conviction, but reports that have been coming to us during the past week make us seriously doubt if the ultimate yield will be adequate.

Almost everybody is bearish on cotton, which is, in itself, a bullish sign and everybody is complacently waiting for a large yield with low prices and refusing to believe any of the deterioration reports.

Last week the Government stated the indicated crop was 13,556,000 bales, but because of new Government pars the speculators say that the next report will indicate a crop of 14,300,000 bales or more.

What has happened to increase the crop 800,000 bales in two weeks?

There have been some rains, but rains always occur in August and yet the normal August deterioration is about 8 points.

Clemson College is not in the cotton speculating business but a report just issued by their Agricultural Department says:

In some parts of South Carolina, the boll weevil has begun to move North, a month earlier, than last year. But indications are that there will be a heavy emergence of the second brood, whose mortality rate is lower so far, and that the red spider and cotton leaf lice will more than make up for the migration of the early boll weevil.

We may raise a large crop but it is not yet picked, and we caution against being too optimistic.

In sections such as South Georgia, Eastern North Carolina, and Missis-

sippi cotton appears to be fine but is not yet safe from the boll weevil or equinoctial storms.

Men who have traveled in other sections bring gloomy reports and we personally have been in sections where it would take fifty acres to make one bale of cotton.

We believe that the yield per acre in most sections is going to be extremely disappointing and to these who pin their faith on the reported large acreage, we cite the fact that the Government missed the acreage by 4,000,000 acres in 1920 and we believe they have vastly overestimated this year.

We do not believe that a crop of 14,000,000 bales would be adequate or that 14,500,000 would be excessive because the world is rapidly returning to its normal consumption of cotton goods which, prior to the World War was 14,750,000, and with the increased population of the world should be well above 15,250,000 bales.

An old fable says that many times the boy cried wolf when there was no wolf and when a wolf attacked him no one heeded his cries.

Many times there has been a cry of "cotton shortage" when there was no shortage and maybe now when none will believe in a shortage it may come.

It is a certainty that a crop under 13,000,000 bales would lift the price of cotton to 30 cents and as yet, we have no assurance of 13,000,000 bales.

We have never known the yield of cotton to be so uncertain and we have formed no definite opinion. We wish however, to warn against being too bearish or accepting too much for granted.

There are too many bears and too many big speculators sending out bearish dope.

## High Spots in Secretary Hester's Report

**T**HERE are many very interesting features in the recent annual report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

He shows that the actual growth for 1924 crop was 14,808,000 including linters and the actual consumption from August 1st, 1924 to August 1st, 1925 was, including linters, 14,247,000 bales.

The consumption figure was a surprise but indicates plainly that the world is returning to its normal consumption of cotton.

The cotton consumption of Southern mills, was 4,380,000 bales including linters, which was slightly in excess of war time consumption and far in excess of pre-war consumption.

In spite of this Southern consumption which was only exceeded in the season of 1922-23, the stocks of cotton goods held by Southern mills were on August 1st, 1925 were far less than on August 1st, 1924, which indicates that the consumption of cotton goods has been upon a record breaking scale.

A remarkable detail of the Southern consumption figures is that Georgia with 2,800,000 spindles consumed 1,002,000 bales as against only 1,031,000 by South Carolina, which has 5,353,000 spindles, and 1,335,000 by North Carolina mills which has 5,854,000 spindles.

The heavy consumption per spindle in Georgia is due to the fact that many of its mills are on ducks, tire fabrics and automobile top goods, and bears out our recent statement that the increased consumption of cotton goods by the automobile trade has been far in excess of the substitution of silk and rayon for cotton and disproved the oft repeated theory that rayon has ruined the cotton goods business.

## Japanese Yarns Bring Better Prices Than English

**T**HE English manufacturers always give the impression that they make such superior products that they bring better prices, but it appears from the following extract from a Shanghai, China, commercial report that Japanese yarns are considered superior to those of England.

Cotton yarns were generally quoted at about the same level. Last year 16-count yarn made by British factories in China was selling at around Tls. 180 a bale when Chinese and Japanese yarn of similar size was quoted at from Tls. 179 to Tls. 184. Recently the following figures were quoted for 16-count: British, Tls. 173-50; Japanese, Tls. 179.25, and Chinese, Tls. 177.

American yarns are not mentioned for the simple reason that the yarn manufacturing industry of this country seems to feel that the only yarn market in the world is in the United States and they regularly and persistently deliver their output to yarn speculator at prices below the cost of production.

## Where They Beg for Cotton Goods

**W**HILE our cotton mills are idle for lack of orders, a dispatch from Russia describes the conditions in that country as follows:

Moscow.—The shortage of cotton goods in Russia never has been felt so acutely as this year. With the coming of the summer Moscow textile shops are literally besieged by all classes of the town population and numerous peasants, who come great distances to buy a few yards of gingham or cotton dress goods. Foreigners are much surprised by the sight of long queues of women shoppers who stand patiently all day long outside every state textile shop, obstructing traffic and necessitating the regulation of the crowd by militiamen.

The high cost of woollens and silks compels even the better class of people to resort to ordinary cotton fabrics for their dresses, while the peasantry as a rule never was accustomed to wear anything but cotton. The Soviet textile industry is unable to supply the demand for cotton, which since the revolution has greatly increased, while production of cotton goods has decreased by nearly 70 per cent in comparison with the pre-war time.

## The Acquisition of Knowledge

It may have been urged by those asked to contribute to the funds of the various research associations that the practically applicable results would not forthcoming for many years. This was no doubt true, but in making such a statement and in using it as an argument against subsidizing such research organizations a man was surely forgetting that knowledge garnered hardly for him by his forebears. The value of basic research aimed at the acquisition of knowledge without immediate utilitarian objective was emphasized by a recent Board in the United States. In that country they have not yet fully appreciated the absolute necessity of industrial research to the prosperity of a country. Still we have not got such a long start, and there is strong evidence that many industrialists in the United States are recognizing the fact that research is vital to all industries, and, with the proverbial enthusiasm for educative causes, we may see very rapid development in organization and equipment within a few years. But research cannot be hurried. It is painstaking work of recording infinite detail, it has to be well directed, and naturally is the very antithesis of anything haphazard. The research work of the American Bureau of Standards is instanced as being invaluable. We do not doubt it will be much extended immediately.—Textile Recorder, of Manchester, England.

## Egyptian Cotton Good.

Washington, D. C.—The condition of the Egyptian cotton crop August 1 is reported to be slightly better than on the same date last year but 98 per cent, of the ten year average, the department of agriculture was advised today by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

FRANK B. KENNEY  
President

CLARENCE R. HOWE,  
Vice President

MARSHALL F. CUMMINGS,  
Treasurer

# T. C. Entwistle Company

Lowell, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

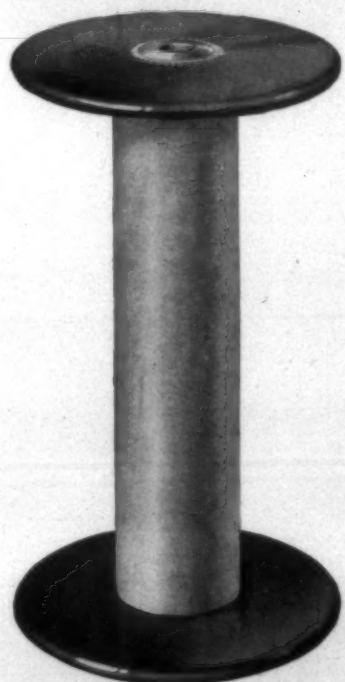
## Warping and Beaming Machinery

### A New Silk Warper

*By Entwistle*

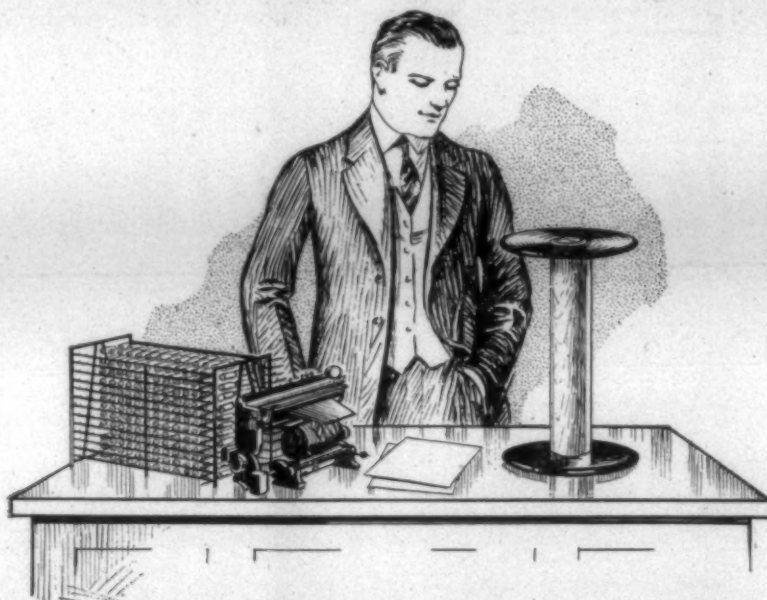
Developed especially for Warping "RAYON". Made with the well known Entwistle care and skill. Any mill handling "RAYON" should not be without this improved equipment!

ASK US FOR FULL DETAILS—WRITE, PHONE  
OR WIRE!



Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools

Eliminate your spool replacement expense.  
 Eliminate loss of yarn due to spools (in many mills this loss runs into thousands of dollars).  
 Eliminate all possibility of injury to employees from rough or splintered spools.  
 Increase about 10% the yardage on your spools.  
 Eliminate spooler kinks and knots due to spools.  
 Eliminate broken ends on your warpers due to spools and thus increase warper production 20% to 30%.  
 Materially improve the quality of your warps;  
 And thus better the quality and increase the production in your weave room.



## We sell spool service

IN your mind it is service that counts. Rightly so, for this is the only true standard of efficiency. Canny buyers now apply this measurement to spools. The result has been to establish Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools as the most successful spools ever introduced.

The unusual service record of Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools easily can be checked up. Mills that use them are saved the frequent expense of spool replacements, and yarn is not wasted through the loosening or breaking of spool heads. The percentage of improvement in quality—and quantity—of production is a worthwhile addition to the net profits of operation.

Vulcanized fibre heads which cannot splinter or break—and the patented fastening of head to barrel—are responsible for Lestershires' unique service records.



Satisfaction Guaranteed

### Warper Spools for Immediate Delivery

In order to give those of our customers who use standard sized Warper Spools the benefit of immediate deliveries, we endeavor to carry on hand for quick shipment a stock of 4x5, 4x5½, 4x6 and 4x6½ spools.

# LESTERSHIRE SPOOL & MFG. CO.

140 Baldwin Street  
 Johnson City, New York

Southern Office:  
 519 Johnston Building  
 Charlotte, N. C.

# *Are you using it in the warp?*

**M**ANY manufacturers have found they can increase the diversity of their lines by using Celanese not only for the filling but in the warp—sometimes making fabrics entirely of Celanese, sometimes using other fibres for filling.

The proper sizing of Celanese is a simple matter if the instructions we furnish are followed. We shall be glad to give you full information.

## CELANESE

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BRAND YARN

**The AMERICAN CELLULOSE & CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.**

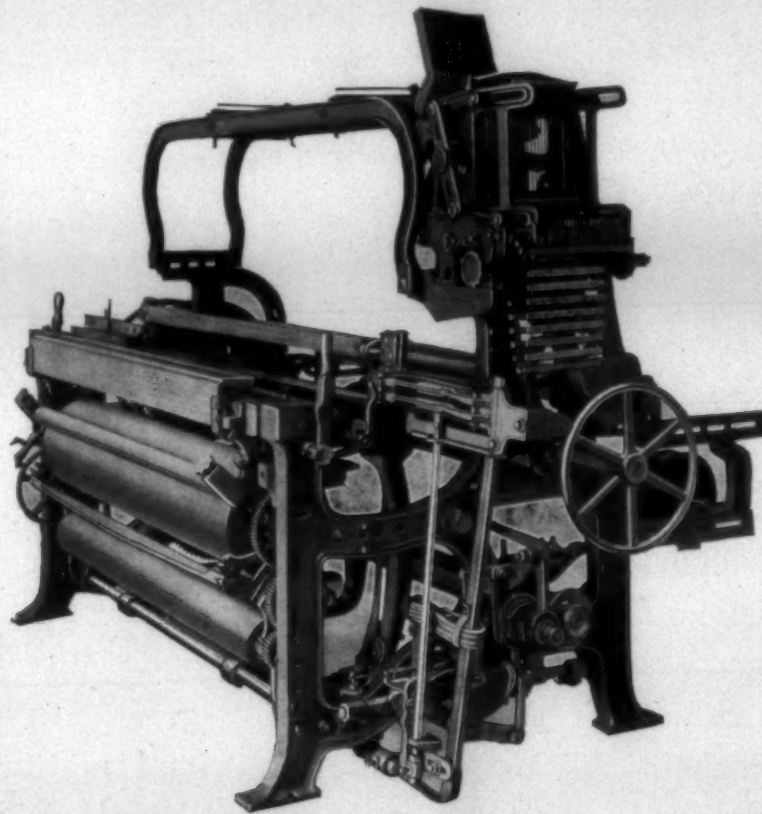
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JOHNSTON BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

**WORKS AT AMCELLE (NEAR CUMBERLAND), MARYLAND**

CELANESE is the registered trademark in the United States of The American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Company, Ltd., to designate its brand of yarns, fabrics, garments, etc.

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## NORDRAY--CROMPTON SILK LOOM

1400 of Similar Model now in use

To be Built With Our Modern Methods

Under Supervision of

**Mr. Randolph Crompton**

Recently joining our forces

We are Building an Addition to Our Works.

**Hopedale Manufacturing Company**

Milford, Mass. and Greenville, S. C.

## Personal News

C. E. Willis has resigned as overseer carding at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

H. L. Hollis has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Strain Manufacturing Company, Rome Ga.

B. D. Penley has become overseer of spinning at the Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

N. McGuire has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

John Nelson has resigned as overseer weaving at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

O. E. Wilson has become overseer of carding at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

B. C. Roberts has resigned as overseer carding at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

R. A. Burt has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

C. H. Gorwood, of the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Thomson, Ga.

W. L. Stephens, of the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

D. P. Richerman has been promoted to second hand in spooling, warping and slashing at Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

Homer Garrett has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

C. L. Walker has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

E. M. Aaron has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

D. E. Stevens has been transferred from superintendent of the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, East Point, Ga., to the mill office department.

W. E. Brown, of Greenville, S. C., has become night overseer of carding and spinning at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, East Point, Ga., East Point Ga.

C. C. Kiser has resigned as overseer spinning at the Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., to become night overseer carding at the Industrial Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

A. P. McAbee has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Lois Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

W. L. Sprye has resigned as overseer of warping, winding, slashing and weaving at the Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

R. M. Matthews, superintendent of the Peerless Mills, Thomaston, Ga., is undergoing treatment at the Davis Fisher Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

N. M. Neal, formerly of the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, is now overseer of weaving at Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.

**Stuart W. Cramer, Jr. Appointed to Study French Textile Methods.**

Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., of the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., sailed last week for France, where as a representative of the Southern textile industry, he will spend six weeks studying textile manufacture in the French mills, paying particular attention to designing, dyeing, bleaching and finishing.

Mr. Cramer was selected under the Industrial Exchange plan of the Franco-American Good Will Association. The plan provides for an exchange of young men representatives between American and French groups engaged in the same business in the respective countries. The business fields through which exchanges will be made in 1925 are banking, sugar manufacturing and textiles. Two representatives of the cotton manufacturing industry are being sent to France for intensive study and observation. One New England representative was selected by the National Cotton Manufacturers Association and Mr. Cramer was appointed by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

If the plan proves successful, it will be carried out each year and extended to cover other industries.

Because of the recognized leadership of the French in the design and manufacture of fine cottons, it is felt that Southern mills can be greatly benefited by having a representative study French methods and report his findings to the mills at home. It is with this idea in mind that the two American representatives were sent to France any they are expected to return with a great deal of practical information that can be applied by Southern mills in their constantly increasing production of fine goods.

**Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1**

**Charlotte, N. C.**

W. R. Tattersal	Gen. Supt.
E. M. Walter	Asst. Supt.
J. C. Hooks	Spinner
J. A. Walker	Carder
L. A. Carman	Weaver
O. R. McDaniel	Cloth Room
J. H. Russell	Roller Shops
D. J. Sossaman	Master Mechanic
R. H. Ingle	Yard Man

## 3 REASONS

why

Amalie Tallow Soluble and Amalie Gluantine have gained the confidence of Southern Superintendents and Weavers—

**Better Warps      Better Weaving  
Bigger Profits**

That's the story in a nutshell.  
"Amalie" Brand Warp Dressings—  
known for their never-failing dependability.

## L. Sonneborn Sons,

**Incorporated**

**Manufacturing Chemists for the  
Textile Industry**

**114 Fifth Avenue**

**New York City.**

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**McMinnville, Tenn.**—The Read Hosiery Mill is erecting an addition, 40x60 feet, to their plant here.

**Houston, Texas.**—The Houston Cotton and Twine Mill has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

**Pine Bluff, Ark.**—H. E. Couch, president of the Arkansas Light & Power Co., is said to be interested in establishing a textile mill here.

**Henry River, N. C.**—Henry River Manufacturing Company placed contract with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for new humidifying equipment to be installed.

**San Marcos, Texas.**—Work on the construction of the San Marcos Mills, which has been suspended for several weeks, is to be resumed at an early date and the mill completed as rapidly as possible.

**For Worth, Texas.**—In the report published two weeks ago that suit had been entered against the Fort Worth Mills on the ground that the charter had been obtained under false pretense, the mill should have been designated as the Fort Worth Textile Mills to avoid confusion with the Worth Mill, which is an entirely separate concern. This correction is made to make it clear that the Worth Mills are in no way concerned with the suit by the attorney general against the Fort Worth Textile Mills.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—It is reported in local textile circles that the Margaret Cotton Mills, idle since July 1, will resume operations about September 1. During the idleness, all machinery has been overhauled and put in first-class condition. A resume of the textile situation here shows that the Lincoln Mills are operating full time, after a two weeks' shutdown. The Merrimack is operating on full time, as is the Huntsville Knitting Mill. The Dallas and Lowe Mills are going four days a week, and the West Huntsville Mill is idle.

**Kershaw, S. C.**—Work of doubling the Kershaw Cotton Mills is nearing completion. Additional contracts have been placed for new power house, opener room and warehouses to T. C. Thompson & Bros., Charlotte, N. C., and work on them is under way.

Contracts have also been awarded for the following: Humidifying to Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C.; heating and sprinkling to Grinnell Company, North Charlotte, N. C.; lighting to Michael & Bivens, Gastonia, N. C.; shafting hangers, etc., to Golden's Foundry and Machine Company, Columbus, Ga.

New machinery is expected to arrive in about one month.

**Anniston, Ala.**—It is reported that Phillip Noble and W. H. Orrison are interested in establishing a plant to manufacture bath robes.

**San Antonio, Tex.**—Production of the Mexia Textile Mill, opened there recently, will be doubled immediately, J. K. Hughes, president of the concern, said here. He said 25 additional homes for employees would be built immediately.

**Henry River, N. C.**—The Henry River Manufacturing Company has placed contract with Ralph Van Landingham, Jr., Southern agent, for an installation of Tunstall combers.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Work of changing over 700 looms at the Beaumont Manufacturing Company, from print cloths and sheetings to broadcloth and pajama checks has been completed by J. D. Bailey, of the Draper Corp.

**Eufaula, Ala.**—The Glorie Underwear Mills, of Reading, Pa., a \$200,000 corporation, will move their plants to this place. Mill officials have been in Eufaula territory for some time as the guests of the local Chamber of Commerce. S. D. Bausher is president of the Reading Bank and the Chamber of Commerce and is the owner of a number of textile mills, the report received states, and he intends moving an underwear mill, a hosiery mill and a dyeing and bleaching plant to Eufaula in the near future. The Glorie plant will be started this fall.

**Hendersonville, N. C.**—The Chipman-Burrows Mills, incorporated here last week, as noted, have purchased the Skyland Hosiery Mills at East Flat Rick. The new company was organized by Charles Chipman & Sons, New York, who purchased control of the local plant. The officers are A. W. Wheeler, New York, president; C. P. Rogers,

vice-president and V. C. Burrows, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Rogers has been manager of the mill for some time.

Charles Chipman and Sons have for some years been selling agents for the Skyland Hosiery Mills.

It is expected that about \$125,000 will be spent in enlarging and improving the mill. It now has a production of 1,000 dozen pairs of men's hose per day and this production will be considerably increased.

**King's Creek, N. C.**—According to announcements here, formation of another cotton mill for Cherokee county has been completed, to be located at King's Creek, organization of which and election of officers of the company being completed at a meeting at King's Creek last Wednesday.

The company is to be capitalized at \$100,000 and is to begin operation as early in the future as possible, according to reports.

A large number of stockholders were present at the organization meeting in King's Creek, at which time the board of directors, consisting of A. W. Love, W. M. Faulkner, A. J. Bohler, W. A. Love, Dr. B. M. Miller, William Borders, Jr., and W. C. Thompson, were elected.

A. W. Love was elected president and treasurer, W. M. Faulkner, vice-president, and W. A. Love, secretary of the new concern.

**Clinton, S. C.**—Many changes and improvements are being made at the Clinton cotton mills. The village and park is to have a modern white way and several of the principal streets, will in the near future be paved.

The mills have recently installed the Barber Colman automatic spoolers, equipped with weaver knotters, also Barber-Colman high speed warpers.

The new machinery is taking the place of the old inadequate machines.

"The contract for electrifying the two plants has been let to Lockwood, Greene company, engineers on a cost plus basis," stated W. J. Bailey, president of the Clinton Mill. "The plants will be operated by electricity exclusively, and we want the very latest equipment."

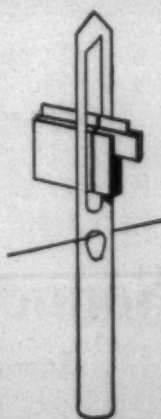
The Southern Power company which recently finished their lines into Clinton will furnish the power used by the mill. The two plants represent 70,000 spindles and 1,600 automatic looms.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The American Bemberg Corporation has employed Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, with New York, Boston and Charlotte offices to prepare plans and to supervise the construction of its new American plant. The officers of the company are as follows: Mr. Aruthur Mothwurf, president and treasurer; Mr. Jacob Strauss, vice-

## THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

100 WORTH STREET  
NEW YORK



## K-A Electrical Warp Stop For Looms

is backed by twenty years of experience and steady growth. It is adopted by representative mills weaving cotton, silk, worsted and woolens.

**R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.**

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Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Designs, Planting, Grading  
and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape and  
Engineering Construction  
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

president and secretary; Mr. Myron S. Falk, second vice-president, Mr. Max Korff technical manager. The address of the company is 65 Madison Avenue, New York City.

After a thorough investigation of various sites the company has purchased 172 acres of land located between Johnson City, Tenn. and Elizabethton, Tenn., adjoining the line of the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad and also bordering on the Watauga River. It is announced that the new plant will provide employment for fifteen hundred to two thousand people and will embody the very latest and most modern practice in its construction and equipment. The company will produce Bemberg Tram according to the Bemberg process. It is understood that production at the start will be at the rate of six thousand pounds of yarn per day. Buildings will be of reinforced concrete and steel with an approximate floor space of 400,000 square feet and the estimated cost of the buildings without equipment will be in the vicinity of \$1,500,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co. engineers are assisted in the preparation of plans by Mr. Kroff, who will be in charge of manufacturing operations at the plant after its completion and by Mr. Myron S. Falk consulting engineer, of New York City. It is estimated that a period of about two months will be required before the engineers will be ready to receive bids on various items of construction and equipment. It is further announced that the plant will be equipped entirely with new machinery at an estimated cost of one million dollars, additional. The financing of the new plant has recently been arranged and includes preferred stock.

### Says Trend of Mills to South is Waning

Holyoke, Mass.—New England will retain the textile industries because it has men, the mill, and the markets, Harry C. Meserve, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' declared in an address before the Rotary Club here. He asserted that the trend to the South was waning and deplored the amount of advertising given to the establishment of a few mills in the South by Northern manufacturers.

Mr. Meserve said that New England is still far ahead of any section in the country in the manufacture of cotton goods. "New England," he said, "far from being a patient needing a warmer climate, is thoroughly vigorous and attending strictly to her own business. The rival of the industry in New England is already on the way," he asserted. "What new England executives think of New England, is illustrated by a

leading manufacturer who also has mills in the South but who recently further extended his New England interests by the purchase of extensive properties in a New England mill city."

The speaker emphasized the fact that New England executives have had thorough training and long experience; that New England operatives are the best in the world; and the selling houses the most efficient.

### Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.—Sufficient progress has been made with the plans of the 7th Southern Textile Exposition which is to be held next year, namely November 1st to 6th, 1926, to forecast a very large attendance. The Exposition will probably be the most interesting ever seen in the South.

Among those who have applied for already are the following: American Moistening Co., Atkinson, Haserick & Co., Amour Soap Works, Aldrich Machine Works, E. C. Atkins & Co., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, The V. D. Anderson Company, Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Co., The Bahnsen Co., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Borne, Scrymser Co., Chas. Bond Co., Barber-Colman Co., Crane Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Corn Products Sales

Co., Crouse Hinds Co., Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Cotton, Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Carolina Specialty Co., Draper Corp., Dodge Manufacturing Co., Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc., Economy Baler Co., Fisher-Governor Co., Fairbanks-Morse & Co., Fournier & Lemoine, Finnel System, Inc., Fairchild Publications, J. B. Ford Co., Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Greenville Belting Co., General Electric Co., Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Huntington & Guerry, A. W. Holbrook, Inc., R. G. Haskins Co., Howes' Pub'g Co., Hussong Dyeing Machine Co., Jenkins Bros., Jordan Mfg. Co., Keever Starch Co., F. A. Lazenby & Co., The Lunkenheimer Co., Thos. Leyland & Co., Inc., H. F. Livermore Co., Link-Belt Co., W. T. Lane & Bros., Lambeth Rope Corp., Morse Chain Co., Mathieson Alkali Works, Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Manufacturers Record, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., National Ring Traveler Co., Nice Ball Bearing Co., National Aniline & Chemical Co., National Lamp Works, Norris Bros., Parks-Cramer Co., Philadelphia Leather Belting Co., Providence Drysalts Co., B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Plibrico Jointless Firebrick Co., Reeves Pulley Co., Rogers Fibre Co., The Root Co., R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Ramsey Chain Co., Racine Tool & Machine Co., Sarco Co., Inc., Stein-

Hall & Co., Southern Franklin Process Co., J. E. Serrine & Co., Henry L. Scott & Co., Southern Textile Bulletin, S. K. F. Industries, Inc., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Sherwin-Williams Co., G. G. Slaughter Machinery Co., Standard Fibre Co., Terrell Machine Co., Transmission Ball Bearing Co., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Universal Winding Co., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Veeder Mfg. Co., Virginia Machinery & Well Co., Inc., Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., The Walraven Co., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Westinghouse Lamp Co.

It has been practically determined by the management of Textile Hall not to build the temporary floor which was talked of at one time. Instead of this every part of the building will be utilized and and small annex will be built if necessary to take care of late applicants. The balcony will be enlarged by taking out some of the rear seats and the usual additional stairways to reach it will be built near the stage. The balcony will be made more commodious and attractive before by the arrangements proposed. The body of the hall has been increased a little by cutting off the large apron of the stage which also makes the hall better adapted for theatrical purposes. The stage will be utilized as before by exhibitors, being reached by a flight of stairs in the middle of the floor.

### Rumania and Bulgaria Markets for Cotton Yarn.

During the early part of the armistice period, large quantities of foreign cotton yarn were forwarded from Constantinople to Rumania and Bulgaria, according to Trade Commissioner Julian E. Gillespie, Constantinople. This trade is, however, practically negligible at the present time, most of the imports into these two countries now being received directly. About 90 per cent of the imports of yarn into Rumania are composed of extra hard grades made of both American and Indian cotton, the balance of the imports being composed principally of water twist grades. The most popular numbers on the Rumanian market are 6s to 12s and 12s to 24s. The former are ordered in both American and Indian cotton, and the latter in American cotton. The Bulgarian trade imports extra hard twist made from American cotton in counts 8 to 20, with 12s and 14s most popular. This grade made from Indian of water twist yarn, principally from Italy, are only in Indian cotton, the popular numbers being 6 to 8.

### Wanted

Superintendent or overseer of Carding and Spinning for a 2000 spindle mill, manufacturing waste yarns for electrical insulation and carpet trades. Applicant must be experienced in this class of work and able to manage help. State qualifications, experience and salary expected. Beaver Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga.

## DRUIDOAK LOOM LEATHERS

Highest Grade Oak Tanned  
For Cotton, Wool and Silk Looms

Check Straps,  
Dobby Straps,  
Lugs, etc.

Hold-ups,  
Bumpers,  
Jack Straps,

The Druid Oak Belting Co., Inc.  
Baltimore—Boston

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27 Years' Experience

Nine Complete Rigs Operating in  
Every Southern State

Virginia Machinery & Well Co.  
Box 1212 Richmond, Va.

## Testing Fabrics For Acid

(Continued from Page 15)

is unknown and there is enough of it present, tests can be made on the aqueous extract to determine its identity.

The quantitative tests are more definite than such tests as already outlined and, as recently developed, are as sensitive as any one is likely to need. It is no more work to carry them out in a well-equipped laboratory than the more exacting of the qualitative tests and the results are really preferable.

The very best in struction to date are those by Coward and Wigley. One hundred cubic centimeters of distilled water is first brought to a boil in an Erlenmeyer flask, and then one cubic centimeter of one-half percent alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein added. This is titrated at the boil with fiftieth normal sodium hydroxide until there is a faint pink color permanent for ten minutes. Then added a weighed sample of about three grams of the cloth or yarn being tested, and boil a few minutes. Then titrate with the goods still in the solution with the fiftieth normal sodium hydroxide solution until the same pink tint is again permanent for ten minutes.

In this way the acid is very ac-

curately measured and the result of the analysis can be calculated in the usual way.

The sensitiveness is to one one-hundredth of a percent of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on the weight of the goods, certainly sufficient for all practical purposes. — Textile Colorist.

## New Argentine Tariff Presents Problem

The Republic of Argentina, second largest buyer of American made hosiery, has recently presented a problem to manufacturers and exporters here with the enactment of a new prohibitive tariff which calls for certain weightage specifications on which certain percentages of duty are imposed. While it is known that the Argentine has been producing fair sized quantities of hosiery and that tariff rates are necessary to the welfare of that industry, market factors here are puzzled over the reasons for the specifications set forth by the ministry of France, whereby stockings of which silk content is less than 25 per cent of the total weight of the stocking, are taxed at \$3 a kilo, Argentine gold, or \$2.76, and hosiery containing from 25 to 40 per cent is taxed 40 per cent duty or \$8 per kilo, Argentine gold, or \$7.36 American dol-

lars. Above 40 per cent silk content the tariff duties are 50 per cent.

To meet this situation manufacturers here are called upon to change their boot weightage so as to decrease the silk content and to add to if possible the west and foot cotton content.

In all, it is pointed out the operation is not one of extreme difficulty but is one which is causing no end of machinery manipulation in the matter of needles and gauge. Throwing of silk and proper sized yarn also enters into the export phase, for it is through these various means that the weight of the silk or rayon or its mixture content, is regulated. The detracting of weight from the boot of the stocking is merely the decreasing of strandage and length of the weft.

This operation becomes, however, slightly more difficult when entering into the full fashion field. It is definitely certain that lesser gauge will produce a lighter stocking only if lesser strandage is used in the yarn.

Manufacturers are about to overcome the increased tariff rates by lessening the boot length which necessarily increases the weft weight.

In the seamless end, one factor pointed out, efforts are being made

to experiment with lesser needles in the mixtures hose so as to bring down the boot weightage. In one instance, it was shown that a silk and rayon mixture hose made on a 220 needle machine weighed 26.7 per cent of the total weight of the stocking. This same hose made on a 176 needle machine brought out a weight of 23.6 per cent for the boot, and so brought that product safely under the tariff specifications for higher rates.

The Argentine, being a large purchaser has built up a fair sized hosiery industry within the country's bounds. From practically no hosiery manufacturing a few years ago, a business, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars has been built up to such proportions it is deemed advisable to protect the industry in that country more effectively than heretofore. In the passing of the new tariff act the ministry of finance, according to the Argentine Consul, feels that the Argentine hosiery business is now adequately protected.

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Spindle Plumbers. Must be first class. L. B. Mahaffey, wire me. Yates D. Smith, Gastonia, N. C.

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Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery  
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Bobbins for Northrop Looms,  
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Try Our New Automatic Shut-  
tles for either cotton or woolen  
weaving. It is meeting every  
requirement with entire satis-  
faction.

## Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

(Continued from Page 17)

centre of A to centre of B is any less than that, each fibre would at some time be held by both pairs of rolls and would

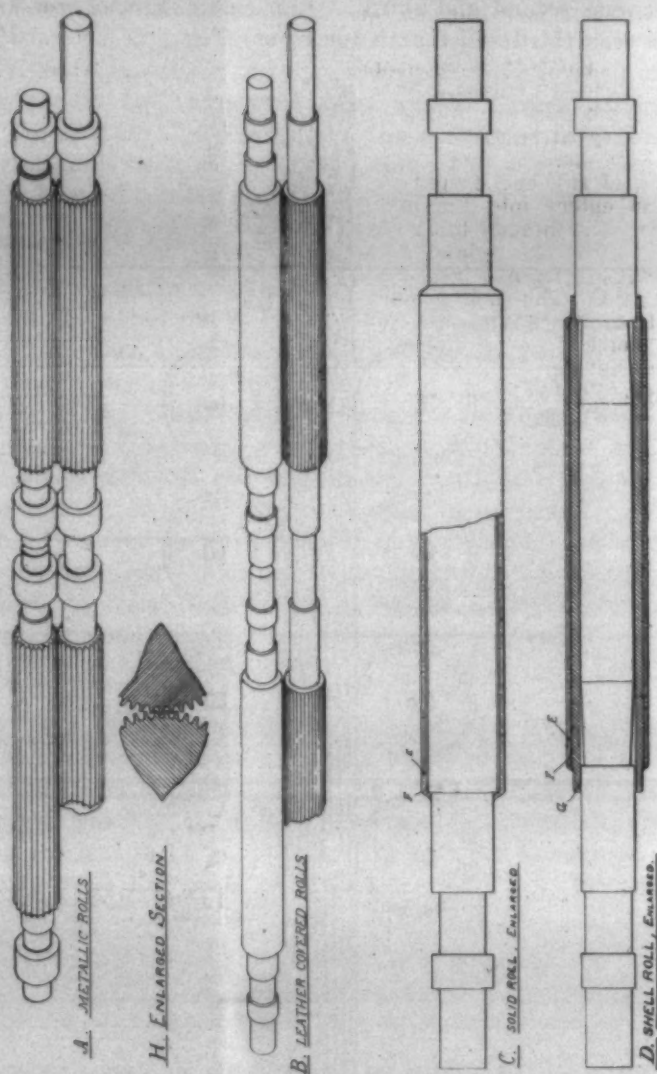


Fig. 18. Drawing Rolls.

be broken by the pull. In order to avoid this, the rolls must be so set that the distance from centre to centre will exceed the length of fibre being worked.

The setting is usually farther apart between back roll (where the stock enters) and the second roll; a little closer between second and third; and still closer between third and fourth (or front)\*. This is for the reason that the stock is heavier and harder to draw when it enters than when it is discharged. If there are six ends of 60 grains each, the back roll receives sliver weighing 360 grains per yard, while (if the draft is 6), the front rolls delivers only 60 grains per yard. The intermediate rolls (second and third) pass sliver of intermediate weights.

The following list of settings represents good practice:

$\frac{7}{8}$ INCH UPLAND.*	
Between back roll and second	1 9-16
Between second and third	1 7-16
Between third and fourth (or front)	1 5-16
$1\frac{1}{4}$ CARDED STOCK.	
Between back roll and second	1 15-16

\*There is much uncertainty in common usage, as to whether the back roll or the front roll is to be called the first. Since the stock reaches the back roll first in entering the machine, it seems more logical to call it the first, and hence this is the plan followed in the text.

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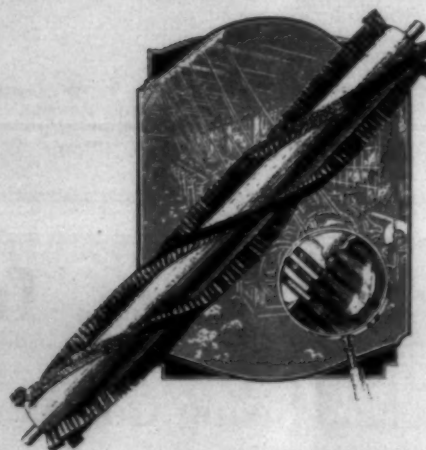
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Tickets on sale for all trains Thursday, August 27th, 1925. Tickets issued to Savannah, Ga. and to Jacksonville, Jacksonville Beach and St. Augustine, Fla., will be limited to September 3rd, 1925. Tickets issued to other destinations will be limited to September 7th, 1925. (Passengers must reach original starting point by midnight of dates shown.)

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To		To	
Savannah, Ga.	\$12.50	West Palm Beach, Fla.	23.00
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Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	16.00	Arcadia, Auburndale, Bartow,	
St. Augustine, Fla.	17.00	Brandent, Manatee, Orlando,	
Ocala, Fla.	18.25	Palmetto, Sarasota, Tampa, St.	
Daytona, Fla.	18.25	Petersburg, W. Lake Wales and	
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Between second and third	1 12-16
Between third and fourth (or front)	1 9-16

1 1/4 COMBED STOCK.

Between back roll and second	1 5/8
Between second and third	1 4-8
Between third and fourth (or front)	1 3/8

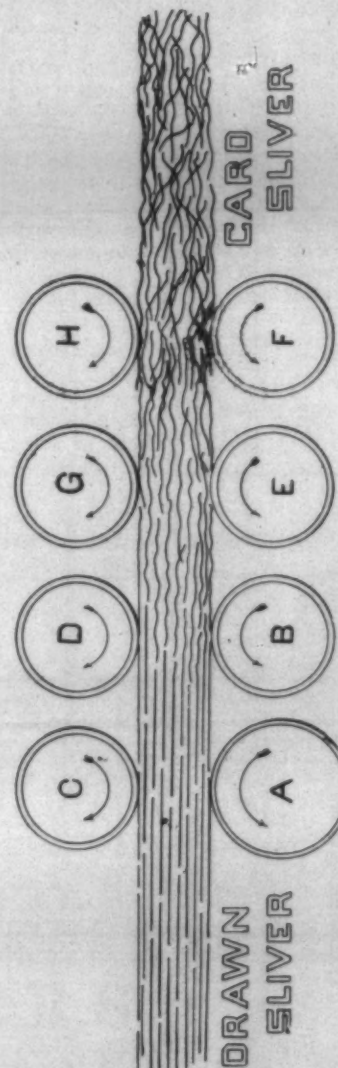


Fig. 19. Sliver Diagram.

It will be noticed that in the case of combed stock, the roll settings exceed the length of fibre a smaller amount than in case of carded stock. This is because combed stock is weaker, and does not hold together as well, and is not so hard to draw as carded stock.

One of the objects of drawing is to stretch the curl out of fibre. There would be no stretching or drawing but for friction between the fibres. When the stretching takes place, there is always some slipping among the fibres. If the points where pull is exerted are too far apart, friction between fibres will be less, the slippage will be excessive, and the amount of stretch will thus be reduced. Judgment and experience must determine the proper setting for drawing rolls, to suit the character of stock being worked.

#### Repetition of Process.

72. The class of work to be produced determines the number of drawing frames through which the cotton is passed. At least two processes of drawing will be found in almost

\*All of these settings are based on the usual diameters of drawing rolls, namely, front roll 1 1/2" and other rolls 1 1/4". The setting between third and fourth rolls for 3/4 stock is here put at 1 5-16 which is as close as practicable for rolls of this size. The cotton would work better if this setting were reduced to about 1 1/8". This could only be done by using smaller rolls.

every mill. Sliver coming directly from the cards require usually two processes for coarse counts, three for medium and four for fine counts. In mills which include the sliver and ribbon lap machines, and the comber, there are generally only two processes unless for very high counts when three and sometimes four are used.

It may be stated as a general proposition that—within limits—each repetition of the process makes the product more even, and at the same time more weak. Proper judgment must be exercised in determining the number of processes of drawing to be used in any special case. The smallest number should be used consistent with the degree of evenness desired.

#### Variation in Weight.

73. A variation of 5 per cent. is allowable in the weight of card sliver, but not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. should be permitted in drawn sliver from the third process, or say 1 grain per yard in sliver of 60 to 70 grains weight. Even this variation must not be allowed all on one side. Slivers should be weighed every day one yard at a time in the same way as card sliver (36). If the weight runs continually too heavy, or continually too light, the fault must be corrected. Variations are caused by variations in card sliver; by spoon stop motions being out of order, thus allowing "singles" to pass through; by weights not hanging free, thus allowing top rolls to slip; by some unauthorized change in draft gear.

#### Calculations.—DRAFT.

74. Fig. 20 is a diagram showing how the several rolls of a drawing frame are geared together. The rolls are spread out in an unnatural position for the purpose of clearly exhibiting the way the gearing is connected. To calculate draft, follow the rule in (19). Consider the back roll the driver, and calender rolls the point of delivery. With the dimensions given in Fig. 20, the formula for draft would be:

$$\frac{3 \times 48 \times 90 \times 24 \times 45}{1\frac{1}{8} \times 40 \times 22 \times 51 \times 45}$$

This works out 6.16, and means that the weight of 1 yard of sliver delivered is  $\frac{1}{6.16}$ —as much as the weight of 1 yard in length of all the combined slivers fed into that delivery. If 6 ends are fed together, the weight per yard of sliver delivered is  $\frac{1}{6.16}$ —as heavy as 1 of the 6 ends fed, or expressed decimally .97 as heavy. If the original card sliver weighs 65 grains, the first drawn sliver would weigh  $.97 \times 65 = 63$ ; the second would weigh  $.97 \times 63 = 61$ ; and the third  $.97 \times 61 = 59$ .

(Continued next Week)

#### Cotton Cloth Imports into Chefo, China, Decline.

The trade of the port of Chefo fell off considerably in 1924, owing principally to the unsatisfactory conditions existing in the silk and hair net industries, and also because of the disturbed political situation, according to a report received from Vice Consul A. Grant Swaney, of Chefo. Declines were registered in the imports of practically all classes of cotton piece goods in 1924. Nearly all of the importations of cotton cloth into this district come through the port of Shanghai, local dealers maintaining that it is more advantageous for them to buy from the big importers in Shanghai than to attempt to deal direct with the

foreign exporters. Not only can stocks be replenished with greater ease, but also more satisfactory prices and credit terms can be obtained from Shanghai importers.

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Overcome  
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for

## Textile Machinery

manufactured by

## Page-Madden Co.

Incorporated

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

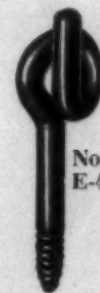
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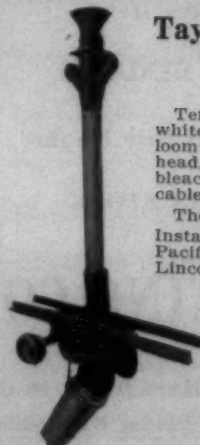
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Sole Makers



## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Carder \_\_\_\_\_

Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

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WRITE FOR SAMPLES

# Means of Identification of Rayon Yarns

(Continued from Page 14)

circle or ellipse in shape than any of the other varieties. Cross-sections of true silk have also been shown for purposes of comparison, which has considerably smaller filament than any of the rayons.

The importance of the study of the individual filaments lies in comparing the covering power of the silks in question. It is an accepted fact that rayons as a class have less covering power than true silk, i.e., if equal amounts of true silk and rayon are used in weaving or knitting two separate pieces of fabric, the true silk will cover more area than the equal amount of rayon, provided that conditions are the same in manufacture of both kinds. This is due to the fact that the rayon filaments being very smooth and regular, tend to hug together in the fabric, while the silk filaments form a more open thread and thus have greater covering power.

Covering power depends also upon the size and the surface of the individual filaments composing the yarn, whether they are smooth edged and fairly round or whether they show a broken, irregular outline in cross-section. Thus if the cross-sectional areas of two filaments are approximately the same, but one is a smooth, round filament while the other is irregular and jagged in shape, it can very readily be seen that, if a number of the latter filaments are combined together into a yarn, they will compose a more open thread than the former, thus giving greater covering power.

## Indicated Yield Aug. 24th Report

By George M. Rose & Co.

Table to be used in connection with Government Report to be issued at 11:00 A. M., Monday, August 24th, 1925, showing condition of cotton as of August 16th, 1925.

If the report is	Yield per acre will be (lbs)	Total Yield on *46,448,000 acres
57	132.5	12,864
57.5	133.6	12,977
58	134.8	13,090
58.5	135.9	13,203
59	137.1	13,316
59.5	138.3	13,429
60	139.4	13,541
60.5	140.6	13,654
61	141.8	13,767
61.5	142.9	13,880
62	144.1	13,993
62.5	145.2	14,106
63	146.4	14,219
63.5	147.6	14,331
64	148.7	14,444
64.5	149.9	14,557
65	151.1	14,670
65.5	152.2	14,783
66	153.4	14,896
66.5	154.5	15,008

These figures based on U. S. Department of Agriculture, revised "par" for 1925, which indicate a yield

on August 16th of about 232.4 lbs. per acre on 100 per cent condition. They will not hold good for succeeding condition reports.

\*Acres in cultivation June 25th, 1925, 46,448,000. Pars make allowance for an average abandonment of acreage from that in cultivation on June 25th.

Condition August 1, 1925, 65.6, August 16th, 1924, 64.9, 10-year average condition August 25th, 62.1.

## Stagnation in Swiss Textile Industry

—The new English custom tariff is having a noticeably depressing effect on the Swiss lace and embroidery industries, Vce Consul W. H. Mathee, Zurich, informs the Department of Commerce. Reductions in production and labor employed are reported. The depression also involves other branches of the textile business, such as spinning and weaving. The effects of the crisis are such that the fine-weaving branch has practically no orders; the colored-goods weaving branch is in a bad condition and is slowly losing the trade it had gained during the war; and similar reductions in operations are being reported by the combed yarn branch. In fact all sections of the Swiss textile industry are being forced to reduce the operation of looms by at least 30 per cent and it is estimated that over 6,000 workmen will be affected by this measure.

## Philippine Market for Hosiery.

The hosiery market in the Philippines is still in the developing stage and only a small part of the population look upon socks and stockings as a regular part of their apparel. Assistant Trade Commissioner Edwin B. George, Manila, informs the Department of Commerce. Imports of cotton hosiery into the Islands in 1924 were valued at \$343,000, or more than double the 1913 figure of \$146,000. Imports of silk knit goods (chiefly socks and stockings) were valued at only \$22,000 in 1913 but increased to \$190,000 in 1924. Practically all of this class of goods and more than two-thirds of the cotton hosiery comes from the United States. The cheaper grades of men's cotton socks are supplied almost entirely by China and Japan, chiefly the former.

## Novelties in Upholstery Material's Popular in Germany.

The German mills manufacturing upholstery goods are busy, the demand being chiefly for novelty materials of cotton or rayon, especially rayon, the Department of Commerce is advised by Consul C. T. Steger, Dresden. Business is quiet, and owing to high prices, the market for pure silk goods is slow. There is an active demand for velours, in solid colors, stripes, or in self-color designs. In the export trade, French competition is keenly felt, sales to England and the United States have been fair as a result of prices being held to the lowest possible level. In South America, both French and Italian competition have been felt, and in lounge covers, Czechoslovakia is gaining ground in many markets.

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## Sheets and Sheetings

The National Council Committee on Standardization and Specifications in its work with the Federal Government has developed considerable information of interest on sheets and sheeting.

Table 1.

Sample	Wt. per sq. yd. as received oz.	Sizing %	Shrink- age %	Threads per in.		Breaking Strength	
				W	F	W	F
1	5.2	1.7	2	75	63	63.5	60.8
2	4.9	2.9	1½	78	67	55.0	55.2
5	4.0	2.4	1¼	71	61	56.5	39.0
9	4.2	3.3	6¼	64	56	48.7	43.7
10	4.3	3.7	3¼	75	64	45.0	47.5
11	4.7	2.6	1	75	64	59.2	62.0
12	4.6	2.4	2¼	77	66	59.8	51.7
13	4.5	2.9	2	75	65	58.2	57.0
14	4.1	3.7	1¼	72	62	56.2	47.3
16	4.5	5.6	2¼	76	67	54.3	46.5
18	4.3	5.7	1¼	72	62	60.8	48.0
19	4.0	6.1	2¼	74	59	55.8	42.3
22	5.1	5.6	2¼	74	66	54.0	48.7
25	3.9	13.1	3½	66	56	39.0	35.0

Table 1 shows the analysis made by the Bureau of Standards of several samples of commercial sheeting.

In this table all of the measurements were made after the fabrics had been exposed to an atmospheric condition of 65% relative humidity at a temperature of 70°F. in accordance with the Federal Specifications Board Test Methods. The per cent shrinkage was determined from a sample cut 8 inches square and measured again after boiling in water 10 minutes. The breaking strength was determined by the 1 inch strip method. It will be noted that in this table the breaking strength varies considerably for approximately the same constructions. At the request of the committee the method of determining breaking strength was changed from the strip method to the 1x1x3 grab method so that the test would be in accordance with commercial practice.

Table 2.

Sample	Weight per sq. yd. oz.	Thread Count		Yarn Number		Breaking Strength 1x1x3	
		W	F	W	F	W	F
1							
Grey	4.87	69	70	21	23	72	81
Finished	4.69	75	67	22	24	77	72
2							
Grey	5.13	68	69	21	23	77	84
Finished	4.41	75	65	23	25	70	67
3							
Grey	5.00	75	67	22	24		
Finished	4.26	73	63	23	22		

Table 2 shows the results of testing 3 sheetings of approximately the same grade both in the grey and in the finished condition and using the 1x1x3 grab method.

The fabrics in this table were tested after exposure to an atmospheric condition of 65% relative humidity at a temperature of 70°F.

Table 3.

	Wt. per sq. yd. oz.	Length Gain in Width	Width Vari- ation from aver- age		Tread Count		Thread Count		Vari- ation Breaking Strength		Shrink- age %
			W	F	W	F	W	F	%	%	
Class A											
1	4.26	½	75	64	1	1	63	55	5.48	4.32	
2	4.62	½	76	65	1	2	70	65	5.63	2.32	
3	4.30	¼	76	65	2	1	66	67	5.83	.57	
4	4.49	½	75	68	1	0	65	76	5.74	2.1	
5	4.73	¾	76	66	1	1	63	68	6.08	1.77	
Average	4.48	½	75.6	65.6	1	1	65	66	5.75	2.21	
Class B											
6	3.80	¾	71	62	1	1	59	48	5.50	3.7	
7	3.67	¾	73	60	1	1	66	47	5.45	1.75	
8									5.59	3.01	
Average	3.73	¾	72	61.5	1	1	62	47.5	5.51	2.82	

Table 3 shows the results of tests on a number of bleached sheets, Class A representing sheets made from approximately a 68x70 grey count and Class B representing sheets made from approximately 64x64 grey count.

The breaking strength in this table was made by the 1x1x3 grab method after the samples had been exposed to an atmospheric condition of 65% relative humidity at 70°F. The shrinkage in this case was determined from a whole sheet measured before and after boiling for 5 minutes in clear

water. The thread count variation is the amount the individual counts varied from the average.

The information developed in these tables is used in preparing the Federal specifications for sheets and sheeting and is typical of the work that is necessary before the committee approves the specifications for Federal use.

### Past Cotton Prices Guide For Future

That a cotton crop of 14,000,000 bales would not depress the market for any length of time seems a logical conclusion to be drawn from the course of prices over the past year. That a smaller crop would make 24-cent cotton look rather cheap likewise seems apparent. Prices of futures at New York, for the season beginning August 1, 1924, and ending July 31, 1925, month by month, compare as follows:

	—October—		—December—		—January—	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1924:						
August	29.23	24.28	28.53	24.00	28.38	23.74
September	26.25	21.50	25.20	21.17	25.25	21.20
October	26.68	22.91	25.90	22.10	25.95	22.18
November	24.20	21.50	24.75	22.55	24.97	22.63
December	24.85	22.52	23.80	22.52	24.73	22.26
1925:						
January	24.39	23.40	24.72	23.50	24.55	23.30
February	25.51	24.17	25.55	24.20	25.33	24.29
March	25.95	23.92	25.72	23.93	25.45	23.74
April	25.15	23.77	25.25	23.82	24.95	23.55
May	22.85	22.24	24.24	21.76	23.90	21.40
June	24.17	21.87	24.25	22.24	23.70	21.68
July	25.55	22.63	25.70	22.95	25.10	22.40
Season	29.23	21.50	28.53	21.17	28.38	21.20
	—March—		—May—		—July—	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1924:						
August	28.64	24.05	28.72	24.23	27.50	23.75
September	25.45	21.50	25.62	21.72	25.25	21.40
October	26.20	22.50	26.40	22.70	25.93	22.45
November	25.45	22.95	25.77	22.18	25.44	22.98
December	25.15	23.10	25.50	23.05	25.51	23.51
1925:						
January	24.83	23.06	25.13	23.39	25.25	23.61
February	25.12	24.18	25.65	24.19	25.88	24.99
March	25.98	24.92	26.25	24.29	26.38	24.43
April	25.05	23.73	24.93	23.83	25.27	23.92
May	24.07	21.64	23.50	21.97	23.40	22.82
June	24.00	21.96	24.22	22.45	24.09	22.40
July	25.40	22.72	25.63	22.94	24.47	22.70
Season	28.64	21.50	28.72	21.72	27.50	21.40

#### Season's Range.

Futures ranged between 29.23 and 21.20 cents a pound, the highest being in August for October delivery and the lowest in September for January contracts. When the high point was reached the crop outlook was dubious, and the low was touched when it was seen a large production was coming. In January, May and July cotton sold above 25 cents, the latter reaching 26.38 in March. This was in spite of the fact that a crop had been ginned that was half as large as the aggregate of the three preceding ones. July cotton, the last future of the 1924-25 season, on the last day of the season sold as high as 24.07 and the day before at 24.09.

In growing months of the present or 1925-26 crop, futures have held between 21.87 and 25.55 for October, 23.24 and 25.70 for December. The lowest point in July for October cotton was 22.63 on July 9, a week after the government had forecast a crop of 14,339,000 bales. On July 23 it estimated a crop of 13,588,000 bales and on the 27th, October cotton went as high as 25.55 and December beginning to show themselves.

World production of cotton last season, including American, was about 23,400,000 bales against 18,900,000 in 1923 and 17,800,000 in 1922. A large carryover of American grown cotton compares with other years as follows (in bales):

August 1, 1925	2,880,000	August 1, 1922	4,879,000
1924	2,319,000	1921	9,364,000
1923	2,573,000	1920	6,216,000

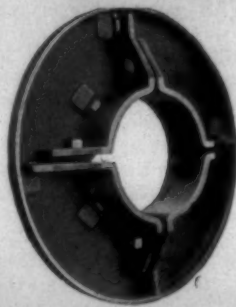
Taking Hester as authority the world consumed 27 per cent more cotton in the 1924-25 season than in the preceding year. Consumption compares in bales, for years ending July 31, as follows:

1925	14,247,000	1923	12,631,000
1924	11,241,000	1922	12,804,000
1921			10,330,000

In this past season also exports of American cotton were 8,250,000 bales against 5,805,000 a year ago.

Taken together all these figures tell a wonderful story. In spite of the great productions last year, the carryover is nearer famine proportions than a year ago. A carryover of 2,880,000 bales at end of a 14,247,000-bale consumption is relatively smaller than on of 2,319,000 at end of a 11,241,000 consumption. With an increasing world consumption and a relatively decreasing reserve, the need is for a crop larger than the consumption of last year. The course of prices during the year, when nearly everyone felt easy in regard to the supply, should be a fair guide as to what will be the future should the crop fall below the amount needed.

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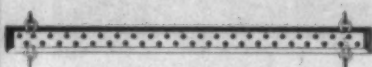
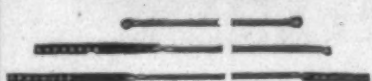
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**Amoskeag-Parkhill Consolidation**

Boston, Mass. —Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. shareholders are asked to approve at special meeting August 25 plan unanimously approved by trustees calling for sale to a new voluntary association or trust of all the manufacturing assets, current bill and accounts receivable and \$6,000,000 cash, all the cash above that amount and all investments and securities of the present company to be excepted.

New organization also plans to acquire Parkhill Manufacturing Co.

The new voluntary association is to have authorized capital of 285,000 shares of preferred and 365,000 shares of common, all without par value.

The plants of Amoskeag and Parkhill are to be paid for on a basis of one common share for each \$100 of value, according to the appraisal by C. T. Main as of June 1 and July 1 respectively.

On that basis present Amoskeag Co. will receive 264,720 preferred shares and 330,000 common shares, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company will receive 20,280 preferred shares and 35,000 common shares.

Trustees state the consolidation will provide valuable economies. It will result in the segregation of the manufacturing properties of the present Amoskeag from the investment funds.

The name of the present Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will be changed to "Amoskeag Co."

Balance sheet of the Amoskeag Co. follows:

**Approximate Assets**

Cash	\$59,558
United States government 4th Liberty Loan \$16,720,000 par@102½	17,138,000
Misc. sec. (including 6,157 preferred and 3,284 common shares Amoskeag Co. in the treasury)	1,489,049

Total 318,686,707  
 together with 264,720 preferred and 330,000 common shares Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. new company.

**Liabilities**

There are issued and outstanding 100,000 preferred and 345,000 common shares Amoskeag Co. old company.

Balance sheet of new "Amoskeag Manufacturing Co." follows:

**Approximate Assets**

Plant	\$36,500,000
Cash	6,000,000
Miscellaneous quick assets:	
Receivables, etc.	7,083,000
Cotton—raw	2,971,000
In process	3,204,000
Finished goods	2,885,000
Wool—raw	1,238,000
In process	2,876,000
Finished goods	856,000
Supplies, etc.	1,387,000
Total	\$65,000,000

**Liabilities**

Reserve for shareholders	\$65,000,000
--------------------------	--------------

Outstanding 285,000 preferred shares; 365,000 common shares.

Net result of the Amoskeag plans is that the present company, the name of which is to be changed to "Amoskeag Co.," will become a holding company, will own 264,000 shares, or 92 per cent, of the 285,000 shares \$6 preferred stock (cumulative after January 1, 1929) and 330,000 shares, or 90 per cent, of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. 365,000 shares common and it will also own \$18,686,707 of cash and investment securities.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. will be the operating company, owning and running all of the plant facilities of the Amoskeag and Parkhill companies. Trustees emphasize that the new manufacturing concern will occupy an even stronger position in the textile field than at present and should have "strong earning power."

The Parkhill is a well known and successfully managed gingham mill at Fitchburg. With 3,800 looms it has had ample weaving capacity but has lacked the spinning facilities Amoskeag will provide.

**Wool Exports from India.**

Wool shipments from Karachi to points of the Suez canal totaled 38,794 bales during the first five months of 1925, according to a report recently issued by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Vice Consul E. V. Richardson, Karachi, informs the Department of Commerce. This total is 6,500 bales less than for the corresponding period of 1924. Of the 1925 shipments, 6,447 bales were billed to Philadelphia, 647 to New York, and 552 to Boston—a total of 7,646 bales taken by the United

States. Of the balance, only 130 bales went to ports other than in Great Britain.

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## Clark's Cotton Records

### Statistics for Week Ending August 15, 1925.

Visible Supply American Cotton	2,713,000	2,254,000	1,969,000
Into sight for Week	112,000	39,000	80,000
Spinners takings for Week	170,000	133,000	82,000
Spinners takings since August 1st	318,000	194,000	220,000
Exports for Week	43,000	29,000	25,000
Exports since August 1st	98,000	46,000	54,000

### Government Reports.

	1925	1924	1923
Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Ginned to March 20 (final report)	13,618,751		
Carryover beginning cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

### Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February	818,838	482,146	359,657
March	734,697	332,168	318,210
April	472,555	320,774	259,984
May	330,967	326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
	5,772,000	4,864,027	

### American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters. (In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	792	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	2,347	462	2,510	529	2,663
January 3	589	2,936	577	3,088	610	3,273
February, 1925	550	3,486	508	3,595	567	3,840
March	582	4,068	484	4,079	624	4,464
April	597	4,665	480	4,559	577	5,041
May	531	5,196	414	4,991	621	5,661
June	493	5,689	350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

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For Sale by Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.



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Print Cloths, Twills, Pajama Checks,  
Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

## Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods were fairly active during the week, with prices firmly held and sales in many instances reaching large proportions. Gray goods sold in fair volume for September and October delivery and spot sales were active. Print cloths were firm on the basis of 9% cents by most houses as the week ended. Buyers made repeated attempts to buy at lower prices for September and October deliveries, but were not able to get goods in quantities.

In the fine goods markets, business was made up of small sales which were numerous enough to make a fair volume. Quoted prices showed little change. In the wash goods lines, more and more attention is being paid to rayon mixtures which are outselling all other constructions. Many of the larger houses handling these goods expect active trade in small lots until the season becomes more active. Rayon sateens of the better qualities are also becoming more active and creating additional interest among buyers.

Sales of cotton duck were fairly large during the week, with reports of some sales of numbered duck at 48 per cent off of the list.

There were sales of 88x48s carded warp stripe sateens at 11 cents for spots and 10% cents for contracts. Small trading was done in 100x64s carded broadcloth at 14 cents. Bale lots of combed lawns were sold at the regular market. The 88x68s brassiere fabrics, 37 inches wide with 600 ends of rayon, were quoted 27 cents for carded yarns and 34 cents for combed warps.

Sateens, low counts, and twills were the feature of the Fall River print cloth market for the week, but even they were sold in limited quantities only. The total sales for the week are estimated at 50,000 pieces, at the outside. Wide and narrow print cloth constructions were very quiet during this period. Several styles of goods continue scarce and mills refuse to start looms on present prices with the result this scarcity is due to continue for some time or until there is at least replacement costs.

Sateens have enjoyed a fairly good call on the basis of 12 1/4 cents for 37 1/2-inch, 64x104, 4.37, and twills have also been in fair demand. The volume of business has been confined to a large number of orders, buyers evidently filling their immediate needs only.

Curtailment continues on the same basis with very little prospect

of a change while conditions remain as they are at present. Mills are turning down business which they ordinarily would accept if their plants were in operation, but to accept the present basis with the necessity of resuming operations is considered too great a barrier.

Cotton goods men still find much uncertainty in trade, arising from the probable price of cotton from the new crop. While there is much discussion concerning crop conditions and crop figures, the outstanding fact is that the price does not yet begin to yield from the levels that make the merchandising of staple cotton goods profitable, not only slow but difficult. There is a steady volume of buying in newly styled printed lines for fall, some of the latest offerings in fine cottons printed being exceptionally attractive to buyers. Sheetings and heavy goods are not being bought as freely as the current low prices are believed to warrant, and there seems to be little that mill agents can do until cotton becomes less of a factor in trading.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, say in their weekly review of trade:

"Publication of the Government crop report stating that at least four billion dollars would be added to American farmers' income through their basic crops—wheat and corn—has given a decided impetus to wholesale dry goods business. Retail merchants and buyers have arrived in market in very large numbers attracted by the meeting of the interstate merchants council of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago Rodeo. Road sales greatly exceed corresponding week of last year in volume. The ratio of numbers of orders received to the volume indicates that merchants' commitments are expanding and hand-to-mouth buying diminishing. Collections are fair.

Cotton goods prices were reported as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	7 1/2
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6 1/2
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6%
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x64s	10%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	10 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	12 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	13%
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.	10 1/2
Brown sheetings, stand.	14%
Ticking, 8-ounce	23 1/2
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	11 1/2
Kid finished cambrics.	9 1/2a10 1/2
Dress ginghams	13 1/2a17 1/2
Standard prints	9%

Southeastern Selling Agency

## LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1/4 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little change in the yarn market during the week. Buyers showed slightly more interest in yarns, but price continued as the main consideration. Sales of small lots reached a fair volume, but a great deal more business was held up because buyers and sellers were too far apart on prices.

There was a fairly good demand for carpet yarns and yarns for the webbing trade and some fairly large contracts for October and November delivery were reported. Some of the largest buyers for the insulating trades are expected to resume buying within a short time.

Some fairly good orders of good quality 22s and 30s cones were reported on the basis of 40 cents and 43 cents, respectively. Other inquiries for these yarns were reported as amounting to a total of 400,000 pounds, but in most cases buyers wanted to get yarns at least two cents under spinners' prices.

Hosiery yarns continued slow and there was little interest in weaving yarns. Market reports stated that the Western Electric Company purchased last weeks its season's requirements of 20s, 30s, and 40s, insulating yarns, amounting to at least 300,000 pounds. The price paid is being withheld for the present.

The fine yarn spinners of Gaston county reported that the mills have, as a rule, enough orders on hand to assure full time operation for the next several weeks and are accepting little new business except at advancing prices. The mills are following a policy of operating only on orders and are carrying very limited stocks.

Yarn prices were published in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s.....	39 a	2-ply 26s.....	45a45½
2-ply 10s.....	39½a	2-ply 30s.....	46½a47
2-ply 16s.....	41 a	2-ply 40s.....	57 a
2-ply 20s.....	41 a41½	2-ply 50s.....	68 a
2-ply 24s.....	44 a		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s.....	38 a	40s.....	56 a
10s to 12s.....	38½a39	40s ex.....	59 a60
14s.....	39 a40	50s.....	68 a
16s.....	40½a	60s.....	72 a74
20s.....	40½a41		
24s.....	44 a		
26s.....	44½a		
30s.....	46 a		
36s.....	54 a		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s, 1-ply.....	33 a	12s 2-ply.....	36 a
8s, 2, 3 and.....	34 a	20s, 2-ply.....	40 a
4-ply.....	35 a	26s, 2-ply.....	43 a
10s, 1-ply and.....	35½a	30s, 2-ply.....	45 a
3-ply.....	35½a		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply.....	3, 4 and 5-ply.....		
8s.....	37½a	16s.....	40 a42
10s.....	38½a	20s.....	42 a43
12s.....	39 a40		

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s.....	39 a	24s.....	43½a44
12s.....	39½a	26s.....	44½a
14s.....	40 a	30s.....	46 a
16s.....	40½a	40s.....	55 a
20s.....	41 a		

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s.....	38 a	20s.....	40 a40½
10s.....	38½a	22s.....	41 a
12s.....	39 a	24s.....	43 a
14s.....	39½a	26s.....	43 a
16s.....	40 a	30s.....	45 a

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s.....	37 a	22s.....	40½a41
10s.....	37½a	24s.....	42 a
12s.....	38 a	26s.....	43 a43½
14s.....	38 a	28s.....	44 a
16s.....	38½a	30s.....	45 a
18s.....	39 a	30s tying in.....	44 a
20s.....	40 a	40s.....	56 a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s.....	56 a60	2-ply 50s.....	80 a
2-ply 20s.....	58 a62	2-ply 60s.....	87½a90
2-ply 30s.....	65 a67	2-ply 70s.....	1 02½a
2-ply 36s.....	70 a75	2-ply 80s.....	1 12½a1 15
2-ply 40s.....	75 a80		

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s.....	48 a49	30s.....	60 a
12s.....	49 a50	32s.....	62 a
14s.....	49½a50½	34s.....	65 a
16s.....	52½a	36s.....	67 a
18s.....	51 a52	38s.....	69 a
20s.....	52 a	40s.....	70 a
22s.....	53 a	50s.....	75 a
24s.....	54 a	60s.....	87½a90
26s.....	56½a	70s.....	97½a
28s.....	57 a	80s.....	1 10a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply.....	50 a	35s, 2-ply.....	63 a
22s, 2-ply.....	51 a	40s, 2-ply.....	65 a
24s, 2-ply.....	56 a	45s, 2-ply.....	70 a
Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s.....	41 a	22s.....	44 a
12s.....	42 a	26s.....	51 a
14s.....	43 a	28s.....	53 a
20s.....	47 a	30s.....	55 a

## Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says: "Market conditions remain unchanged. Prices are at same level as last week. The frequency in the Government reports has an unsettling influence on the yarn market. Buyers are hesitant about placing business until they are thoroughly convinced that they are purchasing to best advantage. Spinners realize that the present level of prices are far below replacement value, and are firm in their demand for better prices."

"With the possibility of a large crop and the probability of a lower level of cotton prices, the future is too speculative for conservative manufacturers. The size of the crop has not yet been definitely determined. Anyone's guess is as good as another's, and until conditions are settled, and the forecast more assured, business is likely to remain quiescent. In the meantime spinners are continuing curtailment."

## Stocks of Cotton Goods in Egyptian Bonded Warehouses.

Stocks of cotton goods in Egyptian bonded warehouses advanced during June from a total of 9,892 bales and cases or 3,343,000 kilos, to 11,320 bales and cases weighing 3,874,000 kilos, the Department of Commerce is advised by its Alexandria office. With this increase of approximately 15 per cent over May's 10 per cent advance, the actual stocks on hand represent a total far in excess of any figure known in recent years. Of the present stocks, Manchester goods account for 4,936 bales and 533 cases, while stocks of cotton goods from other countries stand at 2,190 bales and 3,661 cases. The fact that stocks during the past two months have increased almost 40 per cent is an indication that local importers and merchants are hopeful for a good season this fall, after the cotton crop is harvested. The present high price for raw cotton has apparently bolstered up market confidence for future months, despite the depressing tone at the end of June. Retail buying has been backward.

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the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

## Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING  
RING. The greatest improvement entering  
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## Want Department

### Attention Mill Presidents and Managers

Is your mill getting a good production with only about 2 or 3 percent seconds? If not, would you like to get a young man full of "Pep" as superintendent? One who is an experienced spinner, weaver, cloth-room man, and cotton grader. If so, write "Efficiency", Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Position as overseer of carding and spinning, winding, spooling, warping. 20 years' experience. Age 44, married. 7 years with present company. References. Address T. G. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Help Wanted

Can use three good Stafford Loom Fixers at night. Apply to C. H. Amick or A. L. Cranford, Tarboro, N. C.

### Experienced Salesman Wanted

To represent a well known manufacturer of textile soaps and specialties. Must be thoroughly acquainted with Southern territory, reliable and honest. None but experienced man need apply. Write giving references, salary expected, ect. to J. M. S. Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Master Mechanics

Wanted for cotton mills in Georgia, \$38 to \$60 per week. General maintenance, steam and electric power transmission, etc. Charles P. Raymond Agency, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

### Wanted at Once

Competent Cloth Room Overseer. Satisfactory pay to right man. Apply to C. H. Cole, Opp, Ala.

### Practical Mill Devices Developed and Marketed Engineering Specialties Corporation

520 So. Elliot Street, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted

Position as superintendent of a yarn or cloth mill. 25 years' experience on fine yarns and cloth. Have no bad habits, and can get results. Now employed but want a larger job. Excellent reference. Address H. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Position as superintendent. Experience on any class of goods and yarns, white and colored. Several years superintendent. First class references. 53 years old. Good habits and good manager of help. Address W. B. H., Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Book Salesman Wanted

We want to get in touch with a salesman, woman preferred, who can sell "The Better Way," "Hearts of Gold," "Will Allen Sinner" and other books of Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) in the cotton mill villages.

The stories of Becky Ann deal with cotton mill life and are very popular in the mill villages. They sell for \$1.00 each.

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## FLORIDA EXCURSION

VIA

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925

The Southern Railway System announces very low round trip fares to Jacksonville, Fla., and other south Florida points as shown below.

#### ROUND TRIP FARES FROM CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jacksonville	\$15.50	Pablo Beach	\$16.00
St. Augustine	17.00	Daytona	18.25
Sebring	23.00	Ocala	18.25
Avon Park	23.00	W. Palm Beach	23.00
Miami	24.50	W. Lake Wales	22.50
Orlando	22.50	Tampa	22.50
Winter Haven	22.50	Manatee	22.50
St. Petersburg	22.50	Fort Myers	22.50
Moore Haven	22.50	Palmetto	22.50
Sarasota	22.50	Auburndale	22.50
Bartow	22.50		

Tickets on sale for all trains (except 37 and 38) Thursday, August 27, 1925.

Final limit of tickets to Jacksonville, Pablo Beach, St. Augustine, Ocala, and Daytona, will be seven days, and final limit of tickets to all other destinations shown will be ten days.

Tickets good in Pullman sleeping cars and parlor cars, and baggage will be checked.

A great opportunity to visit the wonder State.

For further information and Pullman reservations call on any Southern Railway agent or address:

W. F. COCHRANE  
City Ticket Agent  
Charlotte, N. C.

R. H. GRAHAM  
D. P. A.  
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Phone 20